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Agrahayana 7, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

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LOK SABHA

———

Thursday, November 28, 1968/Agrahayana 7, 1890 (Saka)

———

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coal Mines Workers in West Bengal

+

*391. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the use of illegal and violent methods by the coal mines owners in West Bengal against the workers which include the closure of the mines, employment of gangster elements to attack trade unionists and large scale dismissals ; and

(b) if so, what action, if any, Government have taken against such methods ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The Government are not aware of any such general practice prevalent among the Colliery owners of West Bengal. Only one case of closure of a colliery employing about 1850 workers has come to Government's notice. The matter was taken up in conciliation. On receipt of the failure of conciliation report Government have referred the issue to adjudication.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am really surprised to hear from the Minister

that he is not in the know of more than one case, to which he has referred. May I ask him specifically about the Dhemo Main colliery, which was employing about 2,000 workers ? It has been illegally closed down by the management from October with the object of getting rid of all the old workers and then reopening the mine and starting it with entirely new workers. Does he know about it ? If so, what does he propose to do ?

SHRI HATHI : This is the case to which I have referred to, Dhemo Main colliery with 1,850 workers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is it not a fact last year that in this very same colliery the General Manager opened fire on the workers with his own private fire arms, as a result of which two workers were killed, and the manager himself and a number of other officers had to be arrested and the case is pending against them ? Does the Minister not know that the union has made a representation to his Ministry also that the management hopes that by keeping the mines closed and getting rid of the old workers it will be difficult for the case to be proceeded with and that is why all these delaying tactics by the management ?

SHRI HATHI : The main question was about the general practice in collieries. In this colliery there has been some trouble and I have mentioned it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : About this specific colliery, what has been done to open the mine ?

SHRI HATHI : We have referred the matter to adjudication

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That would not open the mine.

SHRI HATHI : That will decide whether the closure is justified or not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What was referred for adjudication—opening of the mine ?

SHRI HATHI : I cannot compel them to open the mines. I have referred to them the closure, whether it is justified or not.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Is the hon. Minister aware that there is violence galore, so far as coal mines in West Bengal are concerned, and there were violent clashes between rival groups of different unions, resulting in fatal and grievous injuries to many workers ? If so, will he give the names of such persons who were killed and injured, together with their party affiliations in the last two years.

SHRI HATHI : This question relates to violence on the part of the management towards the workers. The hon. Member refers to inter-union rivalry and clashes between the trade unions themselves.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : After all, violence is violence.

SHRI HATHI : Such cases have arisen and we know of a sad incident where one of the trade union leaders were killed last year. But this question is not about that.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I want to know the names.

SHRI HATHI : I do not know all the names.

श्री देवेन सेन : एक कोयला खाना का मालिक जलान जोकि सूरजमल नागरमल का मेजर पार्टनर है यह मालिक रातोंरात क्लोज नोटिस देकर कोएलरी से भाग गया, वह कोएलरी से ही नहीं भाग गया अपितु वह आसनसोल इलाके से ही भाग गया। जब मैंने सबेरे वहां जाकर देखा तो मैंने किसी एथारिटी को नहीं पाया, नोटिस के बाद मैंने वहां किसी भी जिम्मेदार अफसर को नहीं पाया केवल एक चपड़ासी को पाया जो कि प्रापरटी की पहरेदारी कर रहा था उसे पाया और एक गुंडे को पाया। हालत यहां तक बनी कि कंसिलेशन प्रोसीडिंग्स जब लाई गई उस वक्त भी मालिक नहीं आया वह पाया नहीं गया तो मैं यह क्वैश्चन करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर कोयला है या नहीं इस की भी क्या आप ने इनक्वायरी की है ? दूसरे क्या यह भी सच है कि यह जालान ने मैकनिल-बेरी से तीन कोयलरीज को खरीदा है जोकि वैस्ट जमुरिया, अखलपुर और धियमोमैन है। और इन तीनों ही कोएलरीज को बंद कर दिया गया और मजदूरों को सिर्फ ३ महीने का मुआविजा देने के लिए बोल दिया गया ? क्या यह भी सच है कि वैस्ट जमुरिया कोएलरी की यूनियन वालों ने इसके खिलाफ कोर्ट में अर्जी दी और सुप्रीम कोर्ट नें हाल में इस बारे में फैसला दिया है कि वर्कर्स को पूरा मुआविजा देना पड़ेगा तो मेरा आखिरी प्रश्न यह है कि जो मालिक मजदूरों को धोका देकर भगाना चाहते हैं उन से डील करने के लिए कोई एक स्पेशल कानून होना चाहिए और ऐसे मालिक को कमर में रस्सी बांध कर रखना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : They are all suggestions.

SHRI HATHI : As to the first question whether the employer attended the conciliation proceedings, the hon. Member has said that he did not and it is a fact that he did not attend. We have taken *ex parte* decision and have referred the matter to adjudication. About the other thing, there is a Supreme Court judgement. Then the hon. Member said that there must be a law. That is a suggestion.

Prices of Soyabean Oil

*392. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the price at which soyabean oil was imported by the State Trading Corporation in the year 1968 ;

(b) the price at which this oil was sold ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation raised the sale price of soyabean oil in the aftermath of the rise in the prices of groundnut oil following unprecedented floods in the month of August 1968 resulting in damage to groundnut crops in Gujarat ; and

(d) if so, its impact on the prices of groundnut oil and of vanaspati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The import price of soyabean oil, inclusive of customs duty and incidential charges, during 1968 is shown below :

Period of import	Import price (Rs./tonne)
January-May 1968	2525
August-Sept. 1968	2139

(b) Period of sale	Price (Rs./tonne)
July 9-July 26	2025 to 2460
July 27-August 8	2145 to 2635
August 9-October 31	2550 to 2850

(c) Prices of soyabean oil were fixed from time to time in relation to the prevailing prices of groundnut oil in the different zones. However, the prices fixed in the second week of August have not been increased despite the further increases in the price of groundnut oil which have ocurred after that date.

(d) Use of soyabean oil in the manufacture of vanaspati has helped to check further rise in the prices of groundnut oil and to stabilise vanaspati prices at a reasonable level.

श्री आर्च फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की सन् 1966-67 की यह रपट है जिसमें सोयाबीन के बारे में यह लिखा है :

"The production of oilseeds in the country fell to extremely low levels during the 1966 agricultural season and Government came to the conclusion that a serious situation would threaten the country, if urgent measures were not taken to import edible oils on a large scale. Accordingly, in June, 1966, the Coporation was called upon by Government to make arrangements at short notice for the import of soyabean oil from the US under PL-480 and sunflower oil from USSR and to undertake planned storage thereof at key centres for distribution to vanaspati factories so as to relieve the prevailing acute shortage and to arrest the rising prices of vegetable oils in the country."

इससे एक बात साफ हो जाती है कि सरकार की नीति यह है कि सोयाबीन अपने यहां इसलिए मंगाया जाय ताकि यह जो ग्राउन्डनट आयल की प्राइस में बढ़होत्तरी हुई है और जिसके कि कारण यह वनस्पति आयल के दाम बढ़ते हैं उन बढ़ते हुए दामों पर रोक लगाई जाय । मन्त्री महोदय ने कुछ आंकड़े पढ़े है । मेरे पास भी जो छपे हुए आंकड़े हैं उन्हें मैं आप के सामने रखता हूँ । जुलाई की 9 तारीख को सोयाबीन आयल का दाम 2130 रुपये प्रति टन था जब कि अगस्त की 9 तारीख को उस का दाम 2760 रुपये प्रति टन हो गया । यानी कुल पन्द्रह सोलह दिनों में या ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक महीने में आप ने सोयाबीन आयल के दाम 630 रु० यानी 30 फीसदी बढ़ाये । मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न है कि इस दाम को बढ़ाने की जरूरत क्या पड़ी । वह हम से यह बहस न करें कि कितने में खरीदा और कितने में बेचा क्योंकि उनका जो आब्जेक्टिव है वह है :

"to arrest the rise in prices of vegetable oil."

तो एक महीने के अन्दर जो उन्होंने 30 फीसदी दाम बढ़ाये, उसकी क्या जरूरत पड़ी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I was explaining, the sale price of imported soyabean oil is related to the prevailing level of prices of groundnut oil. Now, unfortunately, due to an element of speculation and, perhaps, due to likely shortfall in the production of groundnut, etc., the prevailing price of groundnut, oil in the country itself went up and down. Since the policy of the Government is to see that

the price of imported soyabean to be released to vanaspati factories is related to the prevailing level of prices of groundnut oil, naturally, there was a variation and hence this change was made. Prior to February, 1968, of course, we were releasing the oil at the imported cost. But, thereafter, we changed this because there was a considerable variation in the prevailing level of groundnut prices and that led the Government to change the price from time to time.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इससे एक बात साबित होती है कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार की यह नीति है कि वह स्पेकुलेशन करे। चूंकि ग्राउंडनट आयलसीड्स में स्पेकुलेटिव ट्रेडिंग होता है इस लिये अगर किसी चीज के दाम स्पेकुलेशन में बढ़ जायेंगे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस का स्पेकुलेशन करेगी और किस्म मुनाफाखोरी में जायेगी, यह अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कबूल किया है और मैं उनका शुक्रगुजार हूं।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो वनस्पति के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, विशेषकर पिछले छः महीनों में गुजरात में जो बाढ़ आई उसके बाद जो ग्राउंडनट के मामले को ले कर वनस्पति के दाम देश में बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, उस पर रोक लगाने के लिये सरकार कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would like to explain first the point made by the hon. Member. There is likely to be some misunderstanding about it. I was explaining the particular price quoted by the hon. Member as to why there was a variation. But the normal approach of the Government is that even if the internal price level of groundnut oil goes beyond a particular level, we do not increase the price to that extent.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Is there any definite price level ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If the price, for instance, goes to Rs. 4500, we do not increase the price of imported soyabean to that level. Upto a particular level, we increase the price.....

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : क्यों यह करते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Some times we have to incur the loss on imported oil because the prices of groundnut oil are depressed very much. So, the intention of the Government is not to make any profit at all but have an appropriate balance so that the loss and profit account is evenly balanced. That is the general approach and the Government's intention in this repect is not to make any profit at the cost of imported oil. Here and there, at a particular point of time, there may be some profit and, at a particular point of time, there may be some amount of loss.

Than, in regard to the other part of the hon. Member's question, whether necessary steps are being taken to see that the proper level of prices of groundnut oil is maintained in Gujarat, I think the Gujarat Government is procuring at a particular price and they are taking some steps to see that the necessary stocks are maintained with the Gujarat Government and the Food Corporation so that, at an appropriate time, we shall be in a position to reach the market to maintain the price level.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Only the other day, we had a discussion about the fall in the price of groundnut. May I know how far this import of large quantity of soyabean oil is responsible for depressing the price of groundnut and groundnut oil and whether the entire cost of the soyabean import is in terms of foreign exchange ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is as a part of P.L. 480 agreement; naturally it is on the P.L. 480 pattern.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह पहला ही मौका नहीं है जब स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने आवश्यकता से अधिक मुनाफा किया है। मैं उचित मुनाफे को समझ सकता हूं, लेकिन स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन जो चीज मंगाता है अगर उसके बेचने का दाम वह इस आधार पर तय करे कि बाजार में दाम क्या है तो मूल्यों को स्थिर करने का जो उसका उद्देश्य है वह कभी पूरा

नहीं होगा। बाजार में जो मूल्य हैं उन पर अगर चीज बेची जायेगी तो दाम और बढ़ेंगे और उसके बाद स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन अपने दाम और बढ़ायेगा और यह विषम चक्र चलता रहेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने कोई सिद्धान्त तय किये हैं जिन आधार पर मूल्य निर्धारण किये जायेंगे ? आयातित मूल्य क्या है और बेचने के मूल्य क्या हैं, दोनों में कितना अन्तर होना चाहिये, इसके बारे में क्या कोई सिद्धान्त तय किया गया है या सब अनलटप्पू है कि जो चाहे करो ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : मैं इस बात को साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने सोयाबीन के दाम इस तरह से रक्खे हैं कि अगर किसी समय देश में तेल के दाम कम हों और उसके बाद दाम अचानक ऊंचे हों तो हम उसकी पूर्ति सोयाबीन के तेल से कर सकें, और दाम को नीचे गिरा सकें। यह गलतफहमी नहीं होने चाहिये कि हम ने मुनाफा के लिये सोयाबीना को उस दाम पर बेचा जो कि यहां बाजार में तेल का भाव था।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप ने 30 फीसदी दाम बढ़ाये। 15 दिनों में 630 रु० बढ़ाये।

श्री जगजीवन राम : हमने कुछ भी बढ़ाया हो, 20, 25 या 50 फीसदी, लेकिन हम को कहने तो दीजिये। मैं सदन के सामने यह साफ कर देना चाहता था कि अगर किसी अवस्था में ग्राउंडनट तेल के दाम 4,000 या 4,500 रु० हो तो हम लोगों ने यह कभी नहीं सोचा कि 4,500 रु० में सोयाबीन तेल बेचना है। हमने बार-बार यह सोचने की कोशिश की कि हम कितने दाम पर बेचें जिससे जो 4,500 रु० दाम उपभोक्ता के लिये है वह कम हो सके। लेकिन यह मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी नीति मुनाफा खोरी की बिल्कुल नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेकिन हो जाती है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हो जाती है, लेकिन कभी-कभी इस इस में घाटा भी होता है। घाटा यों हुआ कि हम ने सोचा कि जब साढ़े चार हजार दाम हैं अगर हम उसको 2500 या 2600 रु० में दे देते हैं तो तेल के दाम गिरने आरम्भ होंगे। इस में किसी अवस्था में घाटा हो कर और किसी अवस्था में मुनाफा हो कर तेल के दाम नीचे गिरने का यत्न रहा है, उसे बढ़ाने का नहीं रहता है। मैं इस बात को साफ करना चाहता था कि बाजार में जो दाम था उसके मुताबिक हमने नहीं बढ़ाया यहां कहा गया कि जितनी हमारी तेल की लागत नहीं थी उससे ज्यादा दाम में हमने बेचा है। लेकिन उस सूरत में भी हमारा यत्न रहा है कि दाम नीचे जायें।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : फीसदी तो उतनी ही बढ़ी है जितना कि ग्राउंडनट आयल का बढ़ गया है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : हां बढ़ा है, लेकिन हमने मुनाफे के लिये बढ़ाया है वह सही नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : बिल्कुल सही है। आपने 3100 से 4500 रु० तक बढ़ाये हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जहां 4500 रु० दाम हैं, वहां 2600 रु० के दाम पर बेचने से बाजार की कीमत पर असर होगा, यह साधारण बुद्धि की बात है।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : The price of the groundnut oil has become dependent mostly on forward marketing in the groundnut oil plus the import of Soyabean oil. As we get Soyabean oil through P.L. 480, the forward marketing has got a very adverse effect on the price of groundnut oil. May I know from the Government whether the Government is prepared to check or prohibit this forward marketing in groundnut oil, so that the agriculturists, the groundnut growers, do not suffer ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member may be good enough to put this question to the Commerce Ministry.

SHRI RANGA : The hon. Minister said in his reply on the 26th November that Government appreciated the fact that the farmers should get a reasonable price and that unless we succeeded in ensuring a responsible price to the formers, it would be very difficult to have successful production programme. May I know whether the price policy followed by the S.T.C. in regard to the imported Soyabean oil was fixed with a view to ensuring that the local price of oils would not go so low that the oil manufacturers would be induced to pay too uneconomic a price to the groundnut growers ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Our approach is quite clear in this regard. Even if we have stocks of imported oil and the prices of groundnut oil are unduly depressed, we do not release the stocks. We withhold the stocks and that has been our practice. We do not want that imports should really affect the groundnut prices. That is not our approach at all.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : ग्राउंडनट ग्रायल की फसल ग्रा रही है । ऐसे मौके पर ग्रापने जो सोयाबीन ग्रायल ग्रायात करने की नीति ग्रपनाई है उसका ग्राउंडनट की फसल पर क्या ग्रसर हुग्रा है ? उसका भाव गिरा है या नहीं गिरा है ग्रौर ग्रगर गिरा है तो कितना गिरा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have mentioned that import should not really be affecting the internal level of prices. It is the other way round. We have to see that imports help us in order to stabilise prices.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : जब फसल ग्राती है, ऐसे मौके पर ग्रायात की नीति ग्रपनाने से किसानों पर क्या ग्रसर पड़ेगा ? उनको ग्रपनी उपज के दाम कम मिलेंगे, या ज्यादा मिलेंगे यह मैं जानना चाहती थी ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जिस साल ग्रपने मूंगफली की खेती ग्रच्छी होती है, उपज ग्रच्छी होती है, उस साल हम को मंगाने की ग्रावश्यकता ही नहीं पड़ती है । बराबर इस बात का खयाल रखा जाता है कि इसकी वजह से दाम गिरने का काम नहीं लिया जाए । किसानों को मुनासिब दाम मिल सके, इसीलिए इन्होंने कहा है कि हमारे पास स्टाक रहते हुए भी पिछले साल हमने सोयाबीन का तेल लोगों को नहीं दिया । लेकिन इस साल जब कि गुजरात में बाढ़ ग्राई ग्रौर बारिश कम होने की वजह से यह खतरा मालूम हुग्रा कि मूंगफली की उपज कम होगी ग्रौर दाम तेजी से ऊपर बढ़ेंगे, वैसी हालत में हमारे पास जो स्टाक था उसको भी हमने रिलीज किया ग्रौर हमको मंगाना भी पड़ा । लेकिन यह सही है कि मूंगफली के मामले में ग्रभी तक कोई वैज्ञानिक तरीके से भाव निर्धारित करने का या उसके भाव को स्थिर रखने का प्रयत्न नहीं हो पाया है ग्रौर मैं इस चीज को देख रहा हूं कि किस तरह से इसके भावों में स्थिरता लाई जा सकती है ग्रौर ग्रावश्यकता पड़े तो हम सरकारी तरीके से खरीद कर बफर स्टाक बना कर, उसके दामों को स्थिर रख सकते हैं ।

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : ग्रायात करने का जो समय ग्रापने पसन्द किया है, वह गलत है या नहीं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : बिल्कुल गलत नहीं है । इसका कोई ग्रसर नहीं पड़ा ।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : सोयाबीन का तेल कसैला है, उसमें हीक ग्राती है । वह सिर्फ वनस्पति उद्योग के ही काम में ग्रा सकता है । भारत के बाजार में ग्रौर किसी जगह उस की मांग नहीं है । वह कभी भी मूंगफली के तेल का मुकाबला कर ही नहीं सकता है । केवल वनस्पति उद्योग के काम में ग्रा सकता है क्योंकि

वह कसैला है और उसमें हीक आती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है ?

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मूंगफली के तेल का जो बाजार भाव था उससे कम भाव पर इसको बेचा है। कम पर तो यह जिन्दगी भर बिकेगा। इसके बराबर तो यह जिन्दगी भर बिक ही नहीं सकता है। इस वास्ते उसमें तो कोई खास बात ही नहीं है। आपने शुरू में उसको मंदा बेचा। उसके बाद आप तेजी लाए। ऐसा करने में क्या आपका भी यही उद्देश्य था कि वनस्पति उद्योग से ज्यादा से ज्यादा जितना पैसा मिल सकता है, उतना पैसा आप उससे लेना चाहते थे ? क्या यह सत्य है कि इस कारण से भी वनस्पति तेल के भाव बढ़े ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह तो एक साधारण बुद्धि की बात है. साधारण बुद्धि वाला व्यक्ति भी इस को समझ सकता है —

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : साधारण बुद्धि का ही तो अभाव है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह तो आपने कबूल ही कर लिया है।

यह वनस्पति घी बनाने के काम के लिए ही मंगाया जाता है। दूसरे काम के लिए नहीं मंगाया जाता है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : और काम में आप ले ही नहीं सकते है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : इस में आपने कौन सी अक्ल की बात कह दी है।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Soyabean oil has been imported only to see that the vanaspati industry does not pay more for groundnut oil in the open market. The basic idea behind Government's approach is to see that the prices of vanaspati do not increase ; that is why soyabean oil has been imported, and as the hon. Minister has just now stated, for the exclusive purpose of giving it to the vanaspati industry. Such being the case, may I know from Government what their approach should have been in a situation like that ? Should it has been an approach of making profit ? From the hon. Minister's answer it is a very clear that they are making some profit. It may not be to the same extent, but the STC is making some profit. In the light of this, may I know whether the Government's approach should have been to give this oil to the concerned industry at the imported price or to see that the vanaspati industry should be given this at a reduced rate rather than at a relatively higher price, thereby making some profit in the transaction ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is the raw material supplied to the industry. The cost structure is statutorily controlled, and the final costs which are worked out for distribution are based on the prevailing level of groundnut oil prices as well as the imported prices.

Therefore, the final costs which are worked out are related to this. The intention is not that the vanaspati industry should be allowed to make a profit on the basis of the availability of this oil.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : हाउस में कई बार, बेशुमार मर्तबा कहा जा चुका है कि बहुत सी चीजों की मंहगाई बादे और सट्टे की सौदों की वजह से होती है। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं वहां पर मूंगफली की बहुत अच्छी काश्त होती है। लेकिन इन वादों और सट्टे के सौदों ने उसको गिराकर अब इस जगह पहुंचा दिया है, रोजमर्रा तेल के भावों में घटा बढ़ी ने इसकी काश्त को इस जगह पर पहुंचा दिया है कि अब लोगों को मूंगफली बोते हुए परेशानी होती है। कितनी ही चीजों की महंगाई की जिम्मेदार यह सिट्टेबाजी और वादों के सौदे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार वादों और सट्टों पर पाबन्दी लगाने की जब बात याद आती है तो कौन सी परेशानी महसूस करती है ? क्या सरकार इस बारे में गौर करेगी कि जो हमारी जिन्दगी की फौरी जरूरत की चीजें हैं उनके बारे में सट्टा और वादे के सौदे गैर कानूनी करार दे दिये जावें ?

[ہاؤسز میں کئی بار بے شمار مرتبہ کہا جا چکا ہے کہ بہت سی چیزوں کی مہنگائی راستے اور سٹے کے سودوں کی وجہ سے ہوتی ہے۔ میں جس علاقے سے آتا ہوں، وہاں پر مونگ پھلی کی بہت اچھی کاشت ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن ان وعدوں اور سٹے کے سودوں سے اس کو بڑا کر اب اس جگہ پہنچا دیا ہے۔ روزمرہ تیل کے بھاؤں میں گھٹا بڑھی نے اس کی کاشت کو اس جگہ پر پہنچا دیا ہے کہ اب لوگوں کو مونگ پھلی بوتے ہوئے پریشانی ہوتی ہے۔ کتنی ہی چیزوں کی مہنگائی کی ذمہ وار یہ سٹے بازی اور وعدے کے سودے ہیں۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار وعدوں اور سٹوں پر پابندی لگانے کی جب بات آتی ہے تو کون سی پریشانی محسوس کرتی ہے۔ کیا سرکار اس بارے میں غور کرے گی کہ جو ہماری زندگی کی فوری ضرورت کی چیزیں ہیں ان کے بارے میں سٹے اور وعدے کے سودے غیر قانونی قرار دے دئے جائیں]

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have already taken some positive steps in this regard We have constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Agriculture) and consisting of representatives of various Ministries in order to see what steps should be taken to see that the element of speculation does not affect the prevailing level of prices, and what steps should be taken to protect the interests of the producer as well as the consumer, whether by way of having a buffer stock or by maintaining the prices when there is surplus production, and so on. All these steps are being contemplated. Recently, the committee has been set up to look into this problem.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। मेरा सवाल दूसरा था। सट्टेबाजी की वजह से दामों में घटाबढ़ी होती है और उसकी वजह से कंज्यूमर्ज के अलावा मूंगफली के गोअर्ज पर बेहद असर पड़ रहा है। इस वास्ते मैंने जानना चाहा था कि जिन्दगी की जो फौरी जरूरत की चीजें हैं जिसमें यह मूंगफली भी है उनको सट्टेबाजों से महफूज रखने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

[मेरे सवال کا جواب نہیں آیا ہے۔ میرا سوال دوسرا ہے۔ سٹے بازی کی وجہ سے داموں میں گھٹا بڑھی ہوتی ہے اور اس کی وجہ سے کنزیومر پر مزید کے علاوہ مونگ پھلی کے گروارز پر بھی بے حد اثر پڑ رہا ہے۔ اس واسطے میں نے جاننا چاہا تھا کہ زندگی کی جو فوری ضرورت کی چیزوں میں جن میں یہ مونگ پھلی بھی ہے ان کو سٹے بازوں سے محفوظ رکھنے کے لئے سرکار کیا قدم اٹھا رہی ہے]

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सोयाबीन को हमारे यहां भटेवास कहते हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि ग्राउंडनट की कमी की वजह से सोयाबीन का तेल मंगाना पड़ा। वह खाद्य मंत्री भी है और खाद्य मंत्री भी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अपने देश में ऐसी चीजों का प्रचार करेंगे और इनका उत्पादन बढ़ायेंगे ताकि बाहर से हमको तेल मंगाना न पड़े और यहां पर ही मूंगफली काफी पैदा हो जाए ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : सारा प्रयत्न यही है।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister stated some time back that the price of soyabean oil had got to be related to the ruling price of groundnut oil, and in that context it is necessary to sell soyabean oil at a loss. According to my information, the STC did not sell any soyabean at a loss. May I therefore, know at what particular price soyabean oil was sold by the STC and what the total volume of trading on which loss was incurred and what the total volume of the loss itself was ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : For instance, in February last, the prevailing level of prices of groundnut oil fell beyond a particular level.

At that time, the STC had to incur a certain amount of loss. As for the exact figure, I would require notice. But for some months, the level of groundnut oil prices was very much depressed.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What was the loss incurred by the STC ? Did the STC incur a loss at all ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : At that particular point, they did suffer a loss.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will he give that information ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : With notice it should be possible to give the information.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Here is the notice. He may please send the information to me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नोटिस की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। मन्त्री महोदय आश्वासन दें कि वह सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखेंगे। नोटिस की क्या जरूरत है ? प्रश्न पूछना ही नोटिस है।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : The normal practice is that if a question is put and the information asked for is not available—of course, it is subject to your ruling—in all cases it does not mean that automatically the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Minister chooses he can do so.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : The hon. Minister is within his rights if he asks for notice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJAPAYEE : I am the chairman of the Assurances Committee. Let the hon. Minister give us an assurance that he will collect the information and lay it on the Table of the House. Why should he ask for fresh notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : The moment he says that he will collect the information and place it on the Table of the House, it becomes an assurance. Since the hon. Minister has not said that but has asked for notice, evidently it is not an assurance.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is left to your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that if the hon. Minister chooses, he can do so.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You may ask him to do it.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : There are different interests working in this country. Some interests side with the businessmen and some side with the agriculturists. I would submit that the policy of Government to import such material at the time when the crop is on the field and it is about to come into the market shows that they are interested in depressing the prices, and this adversely affects the interests of the agriculturists. May I know whether Government will take concrete steps not to yield to such pressure from either the Commerce Ministry or any other Ministry so that the prices paid to the agriculturists will be maintained and will not go down ? In the case of cotton, for instance...

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not go to cotton now. The main question is only about groundnut oil

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : That is also the concern of the Agriculture Ministry. Cotton bales are imported so that the prices can go down. In the case of groundnut, the hon. Minister has given the reason for the import namely that due to floods there was shortfall in production...

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not make it so long. This is only a supplementary question.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : But the hon. Minister's statement is not correct. The floods did not affect that area in Saurashtra where groundnut is being produced...

MR. SPEAKER : No explanations are needed. He has only to ask a supplementary question. But he is going to import of cotton, floods, pestilence and what not. He has already asked a specific question which is pertient namely why imports were allowed when the crop was going to come into the market. Let the hon. Minister answer that.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : My specific question is this. This really affects the price structure for the agriculturists. Will Government assure us that the prices payable to the agriculturists will not be affected ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : This question has been answered more than once today. If the hon. Member had cared to follow the answers he would have found that it has been explained that even if we have a stock of soyabean or sunflower oil it is not released so long as we find that the groundnut oil is maintaining at reasonable level of prices, in order to assure the

producer of a reasonable price. My hon. friend knows that at present there is no case for any enxiety because the groundnut prices are maintaining at a very good level.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस बार सोयाबीन तेल बहुत ऊंचे दामों पर दिया गया, जिसके कारण वनस्पति तेल बहुत ऊंचे दामों पर बिका और कई जगह लोगों को नहीं मिला ; वनस्पति तेल बनाने के लिए सोयाबीन तेल बहुत कम मात्रा में मिला और उससे उसके दाम बढ़े ; यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ? जो काश्तकार मार्केट में मूंगफली लाते हैं, व्यापारियों द्वारा उन्हें मनमाने ढंग से लूटा जाता है । क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में भाव निश्चित कर देगी, ताकि भविष्य में मूंगफली और दूसरी तेल बनाने के चीजें सस्ते दामों पर न ली जायें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I explain the position to remove misunderstanding ? Groundnut oil prices rose further in July from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,250 per tonne upto the middle of September. They have since then fallen to Rs. 3,250—3,500 per tonne. But soyabean oil which was released in July and August ranged in price as follows : July Rs. 2145—2635 and in August Rs. 2550—2850 per tonne as against the figures which I quoted earlier.

Prohibition in Union Territories

*393. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government to enforce prohibition in all the Union Territories ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the implications of this matter ; and

(c) the time by which total prohibition will be enforced in all Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) No representation for introduction of prohibition in Union Territories has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the time by which complete prohibition will be enforced throughout the country including Union Territories.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I am rather surprised, because I myself have written about it and other people also have represented that at least in the Union Territories, which are under the jurisdiction of the Government of India, Government should take active steps for early implementation of prohibition, as they have reiterated time and again on the floor of this House that they stand by the policy of prohibition.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : They make declarations.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I have more faith in my Government than the hon. member opposite has.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Then she will have this.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : I believe that when the Government say a thing, they mean to do it. They may sometimes take a little more time than we feel happy about, but I have no doubt that when they say they will do it, they will do it.

In view of the assurance given here by the Home Minister himself when he was dealing with this subject that Goverument stand by prohibition but the State Governments may be slack in implementation, for implementation is with them, may I know why Government are not able to indicate some definite programme for bringing about complete prohibition to Union Territories at least ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : As you know, there is a Resolution on prohibition passed by the AICC. Dr. Nayar was the sponsor of that Resolution. I am sure the Government of India will take a definite stand on that and then it will be followed.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Is the hon. Minister aware that in the Union Terri-

tories of Pondicherry and Goa the quantity of liquor imported is far in excess of what can possibly be consumed by the people of those Territories (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : AICC was held there. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : May I tell the hon. member that AICC was held there once, but year after year excessive import of liquar goes on ? May I also say that the propaganda about AICC members drinking is a completely fabricated one ? (*Interruptions*).

श्री आर्वं फ्रनेन्डीज : ए० आई० सी० डेलीगट्स के लिये खास तौर पर शराब मंगाई गई थी । वहां पर सात लाख रुपये की शराब बेची गई ।

SHRI S. KUNDU : Goa would have gone completely dry after the AICC !

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : This is a serious matter. I would beg of the House to take it more seriously... ..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should even the mention of Prohibition excite so many people ?—I do not know if there is anything inside (*Interruptions*). Let her question be put.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: It is because both the question put and answer given are by ladies. (*Interruptions*).

DR SUSHILA NAYAR : May I say it is a serious matter ? It is a matter which is in the interests of the common man by whose name all these gentlemen swear, and now they make fun of it. I want to know whether the Government has any plans to restrict the import of liquor in Pondichery and in Goa to be commensurate with the requirements of those territories and not *ad lib* to smuggle it to the surrounding areas.

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The Finance Minister is reported to have said that he will meet 50 per cent of the losses of the States that implement prohibition. It means that in Union territories he will meet the loss hundred per cent. So, am I to understand that in Union territories prohibition is not introduced because Government has no funds to meet the hundred per cent loss, or Government does not believe in prohibition. or it believes that it is impossible to implement it ? What is the position ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : It is a presumption, but I would like to say that Union territories having legislatures are treated almost like the States.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : I am not going into the merits of the question whether prohibition should be introduced or not, but in view of the fact that there is a tendency to treat people living in Union territories as second rate citizens, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that before taking any step for introducing prohibition in a Union territory, the Government of the Union territory concerned will be consulted.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that if prohibition is implemented, certain States and Union territories are going to suffer a loss in revenue, do the Government have any plan to make good the losses in revenue because of prohibition, and in view of the fact that liquor constitutes a part of the *pujas* in certain areas in this country, particularly in the Tribal areas, are Government going to take this fact into account if at all they bring about prohibition ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : We will consider that.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Are we to understand that the time for prohibition has not come ?

MR. SPEAKER : It will be considered.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Prohibition started with my State of Gujarat and I have been doing social work since 1935 and I still believe that it should be followed by the whole country. I am surprised at the vacillating policy of the Government of India since even in Union territories they are not enforcing it. I would enquire from the Minister whether this would be enforced in the Union terri-

tories. If you do not believe in this policy, will you scrap it ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : I believe we shall take note of this view.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: I want a definite reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think the hon. Minister can give a definite reply or assurance, when at a higher level they could not do it.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टर सुशीला नायर ने एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण और गम्भीर प्रश्न उठाया है जिस का उल्लेख हमारे संविधान के डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में भी है। इसलिए उचित था कि कोई सीनियर मिनिस्टर इसका जवाब देते। मैं समझता हूं कि यह श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह के साथ वह न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं जो उनको इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देने में लिये मजबूर किया जा रहा है

यह जो प्रोहीबिशन की बात कही जाती है, मैं आप के साथ सौ प्रतिशत इस मामले में सहमत हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रोहीबीशन हो। परन्तु मैं आप से इस सिलसिले में तीन सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं।

आप ने यूनियन टेरीटरीज की बात कही। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि केन्द्र सरकार का टूरिस्ट डिपार्टमेंट दिल्ली प्रशासन को बार-बार कहता है कि फलां-फलां होटल को शराब बेचने की इजाजत दे दें खुले रूप में क्यों कि यहां टूरिस्ट आते हैं और टूरिस्ट ट्रेड को बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर शराब बेचने की छूट हो ?

दूसरे, क्या यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द जो प्रांत हैं, हरयाणा है, उत्तर प्रदेश है वहां पर शराब बहुत है और दिल्ली से आगे बदरपुर चले जाइए, आप को सबसे पहले शराब का ठेका मिलेगा और सस्ता मिलेगा। इसलिए दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द में जब शराब बन्दी नहीं है तो यूनियन टेरीटरीज जो बीच में पड़ी हुई हैं वहां कैसे कर सकते हैं ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि प्रोहीबीशन की बात आप करते हैं। डाक्टर सुशीला नायर ने कामन मैन की बात कही। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं, वह एक बहुत बड़ी पार्टी की सीनियर मेंबर हैं, क्या वह अपनी पार्टी सीनियर लोग जो हैं उन्हें कहेंगी कि वह पीना बन्द कर दें ताकि कामन मैन जो हैं वह उनका अनुसरण करें ? छोटे लोग बड़े लोगों का अनुसरण करते हैं। तो आप बड़े लोगों को मना कर दीजिए, छोटे लोगों को हम मना कर लेंगे।

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA: I would request the hon. Member to put that question to the Department of Tourism.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : You have no answer ? You say 'Yes' or 'No'. The question is whether the Department of Tourism have asked the Delhi Administration to relax the conditions in respect of certain hotels because they are visited by tourists.

[DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA] : I require notice.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What about my question regarding surrounding areas ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जाती तौर पर शराब न पीने में पूरे जोर से यकीन करता हूं। मैं उस इलाके से हूं जहां दस साल शराब बन्दी रही। उस दस साल में आज जब शराब खुल गई है, इससे तीन गुना अधिक शराब पीई जाती थी। बदकिस्मती यह है, जिस घर से एक-एक आदमी फौज में हैं, हर एक गांव से सौ-सौ और दो-दो सौ आदमी फौज में हैं, अफसर भी हैं, सिपाही भी हैं जहां शराब का पीना फौज के मौरेल को और लड़ाई की स्पिरिट को बनाए रखने के लिए जरूरी है, तो जब तक कि फौज में शराब की जगह दूसरी चीज का बन्दोबस्त उन सिपाहियों को देने का

नहीं होगा तब तक सारे देश में और कम से कम उस कुनबे में जहां से सिपाही और अफसर हैं उन कुनबों में शराब बन्द नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि शराब बन्दी निफाज करने के लिए फौज में खास तौर से उन्होंने क्या इलाज सोचा है ताकि हरयाने में और दूसरी ऐसी जगहों में शराब की खपत कम हो ?

DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : I do not think it arises out of this question.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The hon. Lady Member who put the question, *viz.*, DR. Sushila Nayar, said that to say that the Congress Members at the Goa Congress session were addicted to drinking is a fabrication. I want to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that a leading Congress Member from Madras who happens to be a member of the All India Congress Committee has been given a permit.

MR SPEAKER : That is not a supplementary.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I invite the attention of the Minister to the fact that a member of the AICC has openly written in the paper that he has got permission to drink.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is a petty incident.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It should be laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not a member of the House. Please do not mention names.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : May I know whether the Minister is aware of such permitholders who have been allowed to drink even in the Congress Party ?

MR. SPEAKER : Permits are issued in all prohibition areas, whether they are Congress or non-Congress. Permits are issued ; it is a legal issue. Permits are issued on medical grounds. I do not think you need an answer from the Minister. Therfore, I do not think that as the Minister in-charge of prohibition, she can answer.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What are the medical grounds, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Kartik Oraon.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : For the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, acquisition of land in the tribal areas has been going on for the last 20 years to an alarming extent. You would be surprised to know that in Palamau, which was very badly hit by drought, the sale of liquor was perhaps the highest ever on record among the tribals. By this what I personally feel is that by allowing liquor to be indulged in among the tribes and castes, we are not adding something by way of welfare but really subtracting from it more than what we put in. The net result is negative.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would, therefore, like to know from the Government whether they would find it expedient definitely stop illicit distillation and rigidly enforce prohibition among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA ; I feel that it is only a suggestion for action.

श्री शिंकरे : जहां-जहां नशा बन्दी शुरू हुई, वहां क्या हालत हुई, सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं। सभी जगह नशाबन्दी होने के बाद नशाबाड़ी शुरू हुई। जब बड़ी-बड़ी स्टेट अपने यहां नशाबन्दी जारी न कर सकी तो छोटे संघ प्रदेश कैसे नशाबन्दी जारी कर सकते हैं ? क्या आप ऐसा आश्वासन देंगे कि जो राज्य हैं, पहले वे अपने यहां नशाबन्दी जारी करें, उसके पांच साल बाद संघ प्रदेश अपने यहां नशाबन्दी जारी करेंगे ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : At the beginning, I had mentioned that a resolution was passed by the AICC and the Government is going to take some decision on this ; I am sure this point will be considered then.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I understand that when the question of prohibition was raised at the AICC conference, some Cabinet Ministers threatened to resign, and therefore, may I know whether it was the main reason for which the Government is hesitating to enforce this ? (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : She cannot answer that question.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I have no quarrel with the Members of the Opposition if they wont to get drunk, but they should not throw such false allegations against us that we drink wine.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put a question. (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA : What he says is libel. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Ask a supplementary, Mr. Tiwary, without any comment.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : When they cannot take a jest they should not make a jest.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is on record that a Congressman has made a complaint to the police that three whisky bottles were stolen. There was a complaint made and that is in the police station.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : Where are those bottles now. (*Interruption*)

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : May I know whether the Government is going to stick to the resolution passed by the AICC in regard to the prohibition policy ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : I have already mentioned twice that it is under consideration.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : As a result of the past experience that the prohibition policy has failed, Kerala, Mysore and Maharashtra relaxed the policy. Kerala scrapped the policy, After it was scrapped, the hon. member came to Kerala and offered satyagraha for introducing prohibition, but even the Congress people did not support her. Even after the passing of the Goa resolution, Maharashtra is going to open 2100 liquor shops in Bombay. Even Mr. Nijalingappa has said, "I am not in favour of prohibition, but it has been passed by the brute majority." In view of all these facts, may I know whether Government will scrap prohibition throughout India instead of introducing it in the Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : It is well-known that whatever be the view of the Government of India, it is open to the State Governments to have their own policy in regard to prohibition, because it is entirely a State Subject. The question of Congress or non-Congress Governments does not arise. (*Interruptions*)

श्री वाल्मीकि चौधरी : क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई प्रपोजल है कि सब से पहले मिनिस्टरों और पार्लियामेंट के मेंबरों के बीच में प्राहिबिशन लायें ?

DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA : No reply, Sir.

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न का जवाब आना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : The minister says, no reply. What can I do ? You are a Congress member ; you can ask her privately later on.

श्री वाल्मीकि चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रिकार्ड होना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या करूं, रिप्लाई नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं माननीय विधि मन्त्री और गृह मन्त्री दोनों से यह जानना

चाहता हूं कि वर्तमान सरकार के रवैये से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वह गांधी जी का नाम छोड़ना भी नहीं चाहती और उनके आदर्शों का अनुकरण भी नहीं करना चाहती। जिस तरह १५ साल की अवधि हिंदी के लिये रख कर उस प्रश्न को खटाई में डाला गया, जिस तरह से जनमत संग्रह का नाम लेकर काश्मीर के प्रश्न को खटाई में डाला गया, उसी तरह से ७ साल की लम्बी अवधि दे कर क्या वर्तमान सरकार आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के निर्णय को आधार मान कर इस प्रश्न को भी लम्बे समय के लिये खटाई में डालना चाहती है। न इसका अनुसरण करना चाहती है और लोगों को सन्तुष्ट करने के लिए यह भी कहना चाहती है कि हम मद्य-निषेध के पक्ष में हैं।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is not what was stated. My colleague said that attempts are being made to finalise the programme.

श्री शिवनारायण : देश भर की बात छोड़ दीजिये, दिल्ली के अन्दर.....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : दिल्ली में भी मिनिस्टरों के पास।

श्री शिवनारायण : न मैं मिनिस्टर को कहना चाहता हूं और न कंवरलाल गुप्ता को कहना चाहता हूं। मैं सरकार से सीधा सवाल करना चाहता हूं कि आप अशोका होटल में शराब देना बन्द करेंगे या नहीं।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It has been already answered that with regard to Union Territories, where there are legislatures, we want to treat them almost like States. On the question whether it is proposed to be stopped in Ashoka Hotel, I would like to consult the other ministries before I can give an answer.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I have the advantage of having been Secretary for Prohibition for 5 years, just as you have the advantage of having been my minister for some time. I would, therefore, like to set the record straight, particularly for the benefit of Dr. Sushila Nayar. I want to know whether the Government is aware that in States where prohibition is in force, half the population in jails are prohibition offenders, half the time of the police and courts is taken up with prohibition offences and a quarter of the patients in hospital are prohibition addicts.

Lastly, the amount of revenue lost by the States varies from 5 to 15 per cent of their old revenues. I would like to know from the government whether they are prepared to perpetuate such a state of affairs or they will clearly declare that prohibition is a failure.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is a speech against prohibition and not something which should be answered during question hour.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : He cannot answer it.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : How can prohibition succeed when Secretaries like Shri Lobo Prabhu are appointed to implement prohibition ? It will never succeed.

MR. SPEAKER : That was done 20 years ago.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : That is why it failed. If they mean business and they want to implement it, they should put it in-charge of those people who believe in its practice.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ए० आई० सी० सी० सेशन के दिनों में ज्यादा सेल हुई लिकर की।

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Special Assistance for operating Pumps with Electricity in Gujarat

*394. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special allocation has

been made to the Government of Gujarat for operating pumps with electricity for agricultural purposes during the current year :

(b) if so, the amount allocated ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No special allocation during the current year has been made by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation to the Government of Gujarat for the scheme for operating pumps with electricity for agricultural purposes.

The Centrally sponsored scheme for sharing of subsidy on electricity rates above 12 paise per unit for agricultural purposes was discontinued by the Government of Gujarat with effect from 3.7.1967. The audited figures of expenditure incurred by the Government of Gujarat by way of subsidy since the inception of the scheme upto 3.7.1967 have not so for been received from the State Government. On receipt of the audited figures of expenditure on subsidy from the State Government, 50% of the expenditure representing the share of the Government of India will be released to the State Government.

बिहार के जिला बोर्ड

395. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्षों पहले बिहार सरकार ने बिहार के जिला बोर्डों को अपने नियंत्रण में कर लिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जहां तक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों का सम्बन्ध है, इन जिला बोर्डों में ग्रामीण लोगों को कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपद स्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख) . जी हां ।

(ग) पंचायती राज राज्य विषय है । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार पर इस बात के लिये बल देना जारी रखा है कि सम्पूर्ण राज्य में पूर्णांग तीन स्तरीय पंचायती राज व्यवस्था शीघ्र लागू करने की आवश्यकता है, जैसी कि राज्य के विधान में परिकल्पना की गई है । ग्रामीण लोगों को जिला तथा उससे नीचे के स्तर के संस्थागत विकास अभिकरण में व्यवस्थित प्रतिनिधित्व तब दिया जाएगा जब विभिन्न स्तर की पंचायती राज संस्थाएं स्थापित कर ली जायेंगी ।

Difficulties in selling Fertilizer Products

*396. SHRI R. K AMIN : Will the the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fertiliser production units find difficulties in selling speedily their products due to three-tier system of co-operative marketing :

(b) if so, whether the public sector units in fertilizer production would give their fertiiizers to selling agencies for speedy sale ; and

(c) if not, what alternatives have been considered desirable in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No complaint has been received from fertiliser production units regarding any selling difficulties owing to three-tier system of cooperative marketing societies.

(b) The public sector units are already using private agencies wherever necessary and feasible to supplement the cooperative distribution channel ; and

(c) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों को भूमि पर स्वामित्व के अधिकार

397. श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय प्रशासित क्षेत्रों तथा राष्ट्रपति शासनाधीन राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सदस्यों को उस भूमि के स्वामित्व अधिकार देने का है जिस पर वे पांच वर्षों से अधिक समय से झोपड़ियां बना कर रहते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह] : (क) और (ख). ऐसे मामलों में स्वामित्व अधिकार प्रदान करना सम्भव नहीं हैं। क्षेत्र के विकास की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रत्येक मामलों पर उसके गुण-दोष के अनुसार विचार करना होता है।

Corporation for marketing Chemical Fertilizers

*398. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have rejected the proposal to set up a separate Corporation for marketing chemical fertilizers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government have carefully considered the proposal for entrusting the functions of Marketing and Distribution of fertilisers to a Marketing Corporation. They are of the view that it is not possible to do so at the present juncture. It is felt that the handling of fertiliser by the Fertiliser Pool as at present would be more advantageous since functions like arranging foreign exchange, shipping schedules, priority railway movements, and smooth and equitable distribution to inaccessible and scarce areas would be better facilitated by a departmental organisation.

Jharia Mining Area

*399. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the fact that during the visit of the Union Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation in July, 1968 to the Jharia Mining area, the representatives of the Citizens Association and the members of the N.A C. were not permitted to see the mining operations going on beneath the city in an hazardous manner ; and

(b) if so, the reason therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No. One representative of the Notified Area Committee and of the Jharia Citizens Association accompanied the party to see the mining operation underground. These mining operations are not being conducted in a hazardous manner.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Rice from Philippines

*400. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to purchase rice from Philippines in view of the shortage of rice in the country ;

(b) if so, the quantity and price thereof and the foreign exchange involved ; and

(c) the likely date of its arrival ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A contract was signed with the Rice and Corn Administra-

tion of the Republic of Philippines on the 26th September, 1968 for purchase of 25,000 metric tons of rice comprising 10,000 metric tons Philippine White Rice IR-8 variety 35-40% brokens at U.S. $ 163.00 per metric ton C&F free out to be shipped by 15th October, 1968, and 15,000 metric tons Philippines White Rice 30-35% broken at U.S. $ 158.50 per metric ton C&F free out to be shipped by 15th November, 1968. A quantity of 9969 tonnes shipped against the IR-8 variety has already arrived in India. The remaining rice is expected to arrive in December, 1968.

Satellite Communications

*401. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that equipment and technical services required for establishing commercial satellite communication earth station and Indian Ocean Satellite could not be had in the country ;

(b) if so, why ; and

(c) firms other than R.S.A. Victor Company who had submitted tenders and the reason why their tenders were not accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Satellite Communications Earth Station at Arvi, near Poona, is being established by utilizing the equipments and technical services available in the country to the maximum possible extent. Only those components which cannot be fabricated in India are being imported. While the Satellite Communications *Earth Station* is being put up by India, the *Communications Satellite* over the Indian Ocean will be launched by the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium as part of the Global Satellite Communications System. India along with 62 other countries of the world is a member of this Consortium.

(c) Apart from R.C.A. Victor Company, Canada, two other firms had also submitted tenders. Their tenders were not considered, as necessary foreign exchange credit was available from Canada only.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गयी योजनाएं

*402. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई कुछ योजनाएं उनके मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे योजनायें किस प्रकार की है और उनपर सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दुग्धोत्पादन के हेतु अच्छी नस्ल के लगभग 2,000 दुधारु पशुओं की खरीद के लिए दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के प्रजनन को देने के लिये 20 लाख रुपये का एक अग्रिम कर्जा देने के लिये एक योजना, और 100 गायों के संरक्षण के लिये गोसदन एवं संक्रमण शिविर की स्थापना के लिये जो एक केन्द्रीय गोसदन को भेजने से पहले 50 गायों के संक्रमण शिविर के रूप में भी कार्य करेगा, 5 लाख रुपये की कुल लागत की एक योजना विचाराधीन है । इन दोनों योजनाओं पर एक महीने के भीतर निर्णय होने की आशा है ।

Posts and Telegraphs Treasuries in Delhi

*403. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 780 on the 29th August, 1968 regarding Post and Telegraphs Treasuries being run contract basis in Delhi and state :

(a) whether the matter to convert these Posts and Telegraphs Treasuries into Departmental ones has since been considered by Government ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ; and

(c) if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

(c) No time limit can be laid down, However, every effort is being made to take a decision as early as possible.

Floods and Drought in Orissa

*404. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is liklihood of shortage in the outturn of Kharif crop in Orissa due to floods and drought this year ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss ;

(c) whether the Orissa Government have asked the Centre's help to meet the situation created by drought in some districts of Western Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the Centre's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha on 18th November, 1968, on the drought situation in the country.

(c) and (d). Relief operations have been going on in Orissa consequent upon the failure of Khariff crops of 1967-68. A Central Team had visited the State in June, 1968, and suggested a ceiling of Rs. 5.47 crores on relief expenditure upto 31st October, 1968. As a result of persistent distress conditions in some districts, particularly Sambalpur, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Sundergarh districts, the State Government recently asked for Central Government's concurrence to the continuance of relief operations upto 30th November, 1968. This has been given. A sum of Rs. 2.50 crores had been released to the State Government earlier. They recently asked for the release of a further sum of Rs. 1.60 crores. A sum of Rs. 1.50 crores has been released against this.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा संकर बाजरे के बीज की सप्लाई

*405. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने राजस्थान को 37 प्रतिशत उत्पादन क्षमता वाला संकर बाजरे का बीज सप्लाई किया है जबकि यह ७५ प्रतिशत उत्पादन क्षमता वाला होना चाहिए ;

(ख) घटिया किस्म के बीज सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस खराब किस्म के बीज की सप्लाई से किसानों को होने वाली हानि के लिए किन व्यक्तियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Agricultural Universities for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

*406. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 974 on the 25th July, 1961 and state :

(a) the progress made for the establishment of separate agricultural universities for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the work regarding the setting up of these universities will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) *Punjab State*

Punjab Agricultural Uuiversity with its main campus at Ludhiana which was established in 1962 still continues to meet the requirements of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Haryana State

At present Punjab Agricultural University has got one of its campus at Hissar. Action to establisha separate Agricultural University in Haryana State is to be initiated by that State.

Himachal Prodesh

At present Punjab Agricultural University has got one of its unit campus at Palampur. The question of establishment of a separate Agricultural University in Himachal Pradesh has been deferred till such time as the Fourth Five year Plan resources position becomes more clear. In the meantime, it is proposed to avail of the advantage of whotever assistance that may come forth from the German Government to develop the existing State Agricultural College at Solan.

(b) The target is to establish one Agricultural University in each State by the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Chief Electoral Officers' Conference

*407. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI M. S. MURTHY :
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Electrol Officers' Conference was held in Ootacamund in September, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and conclusion arrived at the Conference ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects discussed and conclusion arrived at the Conference are briefly indicated in the Annexture placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Concrete recommendations from the Election Commission are awaited.

ANNEXURE

1. *Keeping the electoral rolls in a state of constant and perpetual revision so that elections could be held, if necessary, within the shortest possible time.* It was agreed that law should be suitably amended for this purpose. What shape the amendment will take was left to the Election Commission to decide.

2. *Inclusion in the electoral rolls of as many eligible electors as possible.* It was agreed that this object could be achieved if instead of one qualifying date, namely, the 1st of January of the year in which a name is included in the electoral roll, there were as many as four qualifying dates, namely, the 1st of January, the 1st of April, the 1st of July and the 1st of October. If this were done, then any citizen of India who would complete the age of 21 years on or before any of these four dates would be entitled to have his or her name included in the electoral roll.

3. *Setting up of polling stations at short distances.* It was agreed that the maximum distance which a voter should walk to reach a polling station should in no case exceed two miles (at present the maximum distance is three miles) except in hilly or forest areas.

4. *Intimidation of voters.* It was agreed that intimidation of voters, specially voters belonging to the weaker sections of the community, with the object of compelling them not to vote or to boycott voting not only was a serious menace to free and fair elections but undermined the very basis of representative democracy and, therefore, the provisions of the electoral law contained in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and if necessary, the Indian Penal Code, Chapter IX-A, should be suitably amended, making such intimitation a cognizable offence.

5. *Disturbances at election meetings.* It was agreed that the law contained in section 127 of the representation of the People Act, 1951, should be suitably

amended making such disturbance a cognizable offence.

6. *Free conveyance of voters in vehicles provided by candidates and their agents etc.* : It was agreed that though this was a corrupt practice under section 123 and an offence under section 133 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the provisions of these sections have not proved very effective in curbing this corrupt practice and this offence and, therefore, the law should be made stricter by making the offence cognizable, by providing for the forfeiture of the vehicle where the offence has been proved to have been committed, and by creating a presumption (which however might be rebutted) that any vehicle carrying a number of persons on the polling day and during the polling hours towards the polling station was conveying such persons free to the polling station.

7. *Compulsory voting.* This subject was discussed but no conclusion was reached. It was agreed that the Election Commission as the authority in charge of elections should examine the subject further, both from the theoretical and practical aspects.

Cultivation of High-yielding Varieties of Foodgrains in States

*408. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains in Kerala and in other parts of the country has been drawn up ;

(b) if so, the details thereof in respect of each State ; and

(c) how much land has already been brought under cultivation under different types of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The scheme for the cultivation of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains has been in operation in the country as also in Kerala State, from Kharif, 1966-67.

(c) During 1966-67, an area of 4 66 million acres was covered under the high-yielding varieties programme. The estimated coverage during 1966-68 was about 14 9 million acres. For 1968-69, the operational target for this programme is 23.8 million acres. The estimated coverage during Kharif, 1968 is about 9 million acres. The planting season for rabi summer is not yet over. The State-wise details of the estimated coverage during kharif 1968 and the target for rabi-summer as reported by the Central Teams and agreed to by the State Governments 1968-69 are given below:

(Area in '000 acres)

S. No.	State	Estimated coverage during kharif, 1968	Target for Rabi/ Summer 1968-69
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	258.00	403.640
2.	Assam	84.00*	51.80
3.	Bihar	525.00	931.00
4.	Gujarat	611.00	570.00
5.	Haryana	355.00*	445.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	384.00*	285.00
7.	Kerala	200.00*	450.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	468.00	350.00
9.	Madras	1060.40	877.10

* Targets repeated as reports of actual coverage have not yet been received.

1	2	3	4
10.	Maharashtra	2263.00	1215.00
11.	Mysore	460.00	335.80
12.	Orissa	216.00*	289.00
13.	Punjab	425 00*	2420.00
14.	Rajasthan	282.00	500.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	981.60	5000.00
16.	West Bengal	710.00	264.00
17.	Delhi	11.00	30.00
18.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00*	50 00
19.	Pondicherry	40.25	6.00
20.	Goa	15.12	12.00

*Targets repeated as reports of actual coverage have not been received.

Food Situation

*409. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI D. B. RAJU :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present food situation in the country ; and

(b) the measures taken to improve the food situation and meet shortage of foodgrains in different parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Though the whether has not been as good and favourable this year as it was last year and serious drought had occurred in some States, the overall prospects of kharif crop appear to be as good as last year. The rains received in various parts of the country during September and October have also facilitated rabi sowings. On the whole the food situation in the country at present is generally satisfactory.

(b) A permanent solution of the food problem in the country will come when production catches up with requirements. Constant efforts are being made to increase the internal production of foodgrains by cultivation of high-yielding varieties, intensive cultivation, improved irrigation, better use of fertilizer etc.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का रोग

*410. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश में व्याप्त गन्ने के रोग का पता है जिसके कारण गन्ना सूख जाता है और इस प्रकार बड़े पैमाने पर गन्ने के खेत प्रतिवर्ष नष्ट हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण इस वर्ष गन्ने की फसल की कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस हानि को रोकने के लिए इस बारे में कोई अनुसंधान किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में निरोधात्मक उपायों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां । पिछले कुछ वर्षों

के दौरान उत्तर में गन्ने के सूखने का मुख्य कारण रेड रॉट नामक रोग है। उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में मूड़ी वृद्धि रोधन, ग्रासी शूट तथा कुम्हलाने के रोग भी मौजूद हैं। इस वर्ष पायरिला नामक कीट भी उत्तर प्रदेश के 12 जिलों में लगभग 6 लाख एकड़ से अधिक क्षेत्र में महामारी के रूप में प्रकट हुआ है, जिससे गन्ने की फसल को काफी हानि हुई है।

(ख) प्रभावित गन्ने की फसल को हुई हानि 10 से 25 प्रतिशत के बीच हो सकती है।

(ग) पिछले बहुत वर्षों से भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्था, लखनऊ तथा उत्तर भारत के अन्य प्रमुख गन्ना स्टेशनों में रेड रांट पर अनुसंधान किया गया है और इस रोग को रोकने के तरीके निकाले गये हैं। अन्य रोगों पर भी विभिन्न संस्थाओं में कुछ अनुसंधान किए गए हैं।

(घ) विभिन्न कीटों, नाशीकीट तथा पाय रोगों के नियंत्रण के लिए प्रतिवर्ष अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्रों में रचनात्मक रूप से उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। किसानों द्वारा प्रयोग में लाने के लिये विभिन्न अन्य उपायों जैसे प्रतिरोधात्मक किस्म की खेती, मैकेनिकल बायालोजिकल तथा कैमिकल निरोध उपचारों की भी सिफ़ारिश की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्था राज्य सरकारों, गन्ना मिलों, किसानों आदि द्वारा पूछे जाने पर यथासम्भव तकनीकी सलाह और तकनीकी सहायता भी देती है। निरोध के उपाय प्रकाशित भी किये जाते हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Rise in Vanaspati Prices

*411. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons that the vanaspati producers and retailers create artificial shortage of the product whenever they want to increase the prices and Government have to fall in line with them ;

(b) instead of licensing the sale points of the products what are the difficulties in the way of the nationalisation of the industry ; and

(c) what other steps Government contemplate to take to keep the prices in check ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Prices of vanaspati are being statutorily controlled now by Government, and the periodical revisions made thereto are solely governed by the fluctuations in the prices of raw oils from which it is manufactured, and not by the prevailing supply position of the product.

(b) and (c). Licensing of wholesale and retail dealers of vanaspati has been introduced by some of the State Governments with a view to maintaining a more effective watch on the trade, and for providing a channel of distribution of the product within the State. Steps to ensure regular supplies of the product to all parts of the country are also being taken.

For facilitating increased production so as to meet local demand more fully, the vanaspati industry has been recently exempted (upto a capacity of 100 tonnes per day) from the licensing provisions of the Industries Act. Imports of soybean oil are also being continued for augmenting indigenous oil supplies and stabilizing prices.

These measures are considered adequate for achieving the desired purpose, and Government do not feel that there is need or justification to nationalise the industry.

Supply of Fertilisers to Orissa

*412. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of fertilisers made available to Orissa during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far ;

(b) the price at which it was made

available to the State and the price at which it was supplied to the farmers ;

(c) whether the dealing co-operative agencies for fertilisers did not make re-payments nearing about 2 crores of rupees to the suppliers ; and

(d) if not, what is the actual position in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

नलकूपों को बिजली के कनैक्शन

413. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने नलकूपों के लिये इस समय बिजली दी जानी शेष है, तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रतिवर्ष अनुमानत: कितने नये नलकूप लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सत्य है कि नदियों के अप्रवाह क्षेत्रों के मैदानी क्षेत्र में, जहां भूमि में पत्थर नहीं हैं तथा जहां सस्ते दामों पर और थोड़े समय में नलकूप लगाये जा सकते हैं और जहां भूमिगत पानी बहुतायत में उपलब्ध है, नलकूपों के लिये केवल 5 अश्व-शक्ति के बिजली के कनैक्शन दिये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) देश में मार्च, 1969 के अन्त तक नलकूपों और कुओं की संख्या क्रमश: 2.70 लाख तथा 57.00 लाख होने की आशा है। आशा है कि कुल 59.70 लाख नलकूपों तथा कुओं में से 31 मार्च, 1969 तक 10.20 लाख को बिजली के कनैक्शन उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे जबकि शेष 49.50 लाख नलकूप कुयें बिजली के कनैक्शन के बिना होंगे।

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। फिर भी, खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय के केन्द्रीय कार्यकारी दल ने चतुर्थ योजना में 10.00 लाख कुओं और 3.75 लाख नलकूपों के खोदने का अस्थायी लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने की सिफारिश की है अर्थात प्रतिवर्ष औसतन 2.00 लाख कुओं और 75.00 नलकूपों को खोदा जाएगा।

(ख) जी नहीं। प्रश्न में वर्णित क्षेत्रों के लिए बिजली की मात्रा की स्वीकृति सामान्यत: नलकूप के मालिक द्वारा दिये गये प्रार्थना पत्र के आधार पर की जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

अत्यधिक वर्षा के फलस्वरूप बिहार में फसलों की क्षति

414. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के भागलपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, चम्पारन तथा सारन जिलों में अत्यधिक वर्षा के फलस्वरूप फसलों को कितनी क्षति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन किसानों को कोई सुविधायें देने का है जिनकी फसलें भारी वर्षा के कारण नष्ट हो गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है, और ये सुविधायें कब तक दी जायेंगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित जानकारी मांगी गयी है और प्राप्त होते ही सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Modern Bakeries (India) Limited

*415. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited set up and what are its aims and objects ;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project report and their production and development targets have been achieved and if so when and how and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the Company and if so, the names of collaborators, and how much foreign exchange as aid was received ;

(d) what items the Company is producing at present and the extent of production and whether these products are upto international standard ;

(e) figures of present production and sale ; and

(f) whether there are any difficulties with which the Company is faced at present and if so, how Government propose to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Modern Bakeries (India) Limited was registered on 1.10.1965 with the main object of providing hygienically prepared enriched bread of standard quality to the masses at reasonable price.

(b) First phase comprised of setting up of six bakeries being received as gift from Australia under the Colombo Plan—out of them 5 at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Cochin, Delhi and Madras have already been commissioned and the remaining Units at Calcutta is expected to be commissioned in 1969. In the Second phase 3 Units are to be set up at Hyderabad, Kanpur and Bangalore. These are also expected to go into production during 1969.

(c) No foreign collaboration is involved although basic equipment and technical assistance are being made available free of cost by Australia and Canada under the Colombo Plan.

(d) The Company is at present producing only white bread. Most countries have their own standards for bread. The company's bread conforms to the Indian standard specification.

(e) About 2.3 million loaves per month.

(f) No, Sir.

Sugar Production

*416. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI BISHWANATH ROY :
SHRI BASUMATARI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated quantity of sugar produced in 1967-68 as compared to last year ; and

(b) whether the price of sugar has correspondingly declined ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The production of sugar during 1967-68 was 22.48 lakh tonnes, as against 21.15 lakh tonnes during 1966-67.

(b) The controlled price of sugar for 1967-68 as compared to 1966-67 was lower in some cases and higher in others, depending upon the working results of the factories in the respective regions.

डाक तथा तार विभाग में नई भर्ती

*417. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री एस० आर० दामानी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को हुई हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में डाक और तार विभाग से मुअत्तल किये गये अथवा सेवा से हटाये गये कर्मचारियों का स्थान लेने के लिये कोई नई भर्ती की गई है ;

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप डाक तथा तार

सेवाओं में कहां तक सामान्य स्थिति लाई गई है; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या अन्य कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अब स्थिति सामान्य हो गई है ।

(ग) सरकार को भरोसा है कि डाक-तार कर्मचारियों की यूनियनें फिर ऐसी कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगी जिससे जनता को असुविधा हो । फिर भी यदि दुर्भाग्यवश ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई तो अनिवार्य डाक-तार सेवाओं की व्यवस्था के लिए विभाग के पास योजना है ।

Sugar Production

*418. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated sugar production during the last crushing season ;

(b) the prevailing retail price/prices during the last 3 months ;

(c) the average cost of production and its break-up per tonne in U.P. Bihar, Maharashtra and the South ; and

(d) the average profit made per tonne by the units in these three areas separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 22.48 lakh tonnes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2356/68].

(c) and (d). Cost of production of sugar depends on several factors like cost of sugar-cane, actual recovery, duration of the crushing, cost of stores, salaries and wages, depreciation, maintenance and repairs, other overheads and return on capital employed. As different factories and zones paid different prices for sugarcane the cost of production may vary from zone to zone. The last study was done by the Sugar Enquiry Commission for 1963-64. In 1967-68, however, Government fixed ex-factory prices for only 60% of the production requisitioned by it for controlled distribution. Price is not fixed on a State-wise basis, but on the basis of 5 zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission after taking into account the minimum price of sugarcane fixed by Government, average actual recovery and duration of season obtained by sugar factories in the respective zones. A Statement showing the final levy prices on zonal basis fixed for 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2356/68].

Rice from Haryana for Central Reserve

*419. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Haryana Government have agreed to give 1.5 lakh tonnes of rice to the Central reserve this year ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Punjab and the Haryana Governments have requested the Centre to exclude Delhi and Chandigarh from the present rice zone covering Haryana, Punjab, Himachal, Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons and how far Central Government has agreed to this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 1.5 lakh tonnes is the quantity the State Government expect to procure during 1968-69. Out of this they may give 1.2 lakh tonnes to the Central pool.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Employment Situation in India

*420. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that employment situation has not improved in the country and the total number of persons employed are not showing any signs of progress ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the relative details of employment compared to the previous 2 years ; and

(c) what effective and positive steps Government have taken or propose to take to provide more employment and what are the expectations for additional employment during the current and the next year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S C. JAMIR) : (a) and (b) The total employment in the organised sector (covering all public sector establishments and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers increased only fractionally since March, 1966. It was 16.19 million in March, 1966, 16.32 million in March, 1967 and 16.33 million in March, 1968. The slow growth is mainly due to droughts over large parts of country in two consecutive years i.e. 1965-66 and 1966-67, lesser Plan investments and the industrial recession, that emerged subsequently.

(c) The various developmental programmes included in and proposed for the Annual Plans for 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively are expected to provide more and more employment opportunities.

Resignation of Indian Experts in I. C. A. R.

2380. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian experts employed with Indian Council of Agricultural Research have submitted their resignations to Government in order to take up appointments in foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In line with the decision of the Government to reorganise agricultural research in India, the Rules and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been suitably revised, so as to make it a really functional, technically competent and fully autonomous research organisation. The administrative control of various Research Institutes, which were previously controlled direct by the Department of Agriculture, has been transferred to the reorganised Council and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is actively pursuing various steps to improve the working conditions in these Institutes and also to revise the pay-scales of the various scientific and technical personnel.

Vacancies of Clerks and other staff in the South City Division (Bombay)

2381. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are vacancies of clerks and other staff to be filled in the South City Division (Bombay) of the Postal Department ;

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies and the reasons for not filling them ;

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to fill these vacancies ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL). (a) Yes, there are some vacancies of clerks to be filled.

(b) There are 25 vacancies of clerks out of a sanctioned strength of about 400. Action for filling up these vacancies is in progress.

(c) Yes, action is already under way.

(d) Does not arise.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra

2382. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleasad to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have given post matric scholarships under the centrally sponsored schemes to the Scheduled Tribes students living outside the scheduled areas in Maharashtra for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been submitted to Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) In this connection, attention is invited to the reply given to the unstarred question No. 8016 on 22nd April, 1968.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Damage to Crops due to Floods in Maharashtra

2383. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that extensive damage has been caused to the crops by the recent flood in the State of Maharashtra :

(b) if so, the estimated damage to the crops ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government to the State for helping the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Damage to crops over 0.2 lakh hectares has been reported by the current floods in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) Rs. 130 lakhs.

(c) The amount of the Central assistance will depend upon the recommendations of the Central Team which has visited the State recently. The recommendations of the Team are awaited.

Unemployment in Maharashtra

2384. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons at present in Maharashtra ; and

(b) steps taken or to be taken to provide them with employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) Precise information is not available. However, the number of job-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges in Maharashtra State as on 31st October, 1968 was 3,00,440.

(b) The various development programmes in the field of agriculture, village and small industries, irrigation and power, transport and communications and social services such as education, health and social welfare which would form part of the Fourth Plan would provide more employment opportunities.

Increase in Prostitution

2385 SHRI BABURAO PATEL
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prostitution, both open and clandestine, has increased considerably in Bangalore, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi in recent years ; and

(b) whether Government propose to scrap the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 as it has failed in its primary propose of suppressing immoral traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No statistics regarding the incidence of prostitution (which is not banned as such) are available.

(b) The Government do not subscribe to the view that the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 has failed to achieve its propose. The Act has been substantially successful in

eradication of commercialised vice and therefore, the question of scrapping it does not arise.

World Sugar Agreement

2386 SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is a party to World Sugar Agreement scheduled to come into force on the 1st January, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether the export quota allotted to India is considered adequate in view of India's possible consumption and production of sugar during the next three years ; and

(c) details of the effects of the agreement on India's needs of sugar and prices of sugar in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) India has yet to sign the agreement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The level of exports will be determined keeping in mind the effect of exports on prices of sugar in India and the consumption requirements. The quota under the Agreement is permissive and not obligatory.

Loss in Delhi Milk Scheme

2387. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual loss of the Delhi Milk Scheme during the last five years ;

(b) the reasons for the loss ;

(c) the names of the ten top officers with their annual salaries ;

(d) the reason why the Delhi Milk Scheme works on the contractor system this giving more profits to the middlemen ; and

(e) whether there is proposal by the Delhi Milk Scheme to start a cattle colony of its own, if not reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Annual loss incurred by the Scheme during the last five years is as follows :

Year	Loss (Rs. lakhs)
1963-64	23.09
1964-65	97.77
1965-66	39.21
1966-67	14.66
1967-68	146.71 Provisional figure based on accounts under Audit.

(b) The main reasons for the losses are :

1. Steady increase in purchase price of milk. The average purchase price of buffallo milk in 1963-64 was 54.69 paise per litre while in 1967-68 and 1968-69 (upto Seprember) it was Rs. 94.06 and Rs. 104.33 per quintal respectively.
2. Fixation of selling prices at levels substantially below the cost of production.
3. Time lag between the increase in purchase prices of milk and revision of selling prices.
4. General increase in the cost of stores, particularly cost of skimmed milk powder in the years upto 1967-68.

(c) Particulars regarding ten top officers in DMS for the year 1967-68 may be seen in the list laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2357/68].

(d) Delhi Milk Scheme is purchasing milk from areas where the private trade has been well organised for a considerable period and has had to adopt procurement agencies to the existing situation.

(e) No, Sir.

(i) DMS purchases milk from the rural areas with a view to bene-

fit rural economy by ensuring a steady remunerative market for milk produced by farmers.

(ii) The cost of production of milk in a specialised cattle colony through hired labour is likely to be very much higher than milk produced in the rural areas as a side occupation.

Foreign Exchange Spent on Foreign Trawlers and Ships for Deep Sea Fishing

2388. SHRI BABURAO PAPEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent in engaging foreign trawlers and ships for deep sea fishing in the Indian Ocean during the last 3 years ;

(b) whether the Government have plans to purchase foreign trawlers and ships for deep sea fishing in the Indian Ocean in the near future ;

(c) if so, when and the names of the countries from whom Government propose to buy and the cost of each ; and

(d) When they are likely to be put into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No foreign exchange has been spent for the purpose of engaging foreign vesels for deep sea fishing during the last three years.

(b) and (c). The Government have no programme to purchase foreign trawlers for commercial deep sea fishing but a decision has been taken to permit import of 30 trawlers for export oriented fishing. The details of the vessels and the countries from which these will be imported have not been determined.

The Government have, however, obtained 2 training vessels as a gift from the Government of Sweden and are arranging to procure 2 exploratory vessels of 106-ft., one from GDR and one from France.

(d) The 30 imported vessels for deep sea fishing are likely to be in operation in about 1½ years. The gift training vessels from Sweden are due to arrive in India by end of December. The delivery period for the other vessels has not yet been finalised.

Seizure of Wheat Gifted by an American Christian Agency

2389. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 2,000 bags of wheat gifted by an American Christian agency were seized recently from some persons in Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, the names of the persons with their designations from whom they were seized ;

(c) whether some of the persons found in possession of wheat belonged to the "Christian agency for social action" : if so, the nature of the work done by this particular agency ;

(d) whether similar illegal gifts of wheat have been detected elsewhere, if so, the names and places where they have been found and the respective quantities ; and

(e) the precise steps taken by Government to check thefts of food gifts and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi

2390. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is undue delay in the allotment of 3,000 plots of land near Kalkaji, Delhi to over 3,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan and if so ; the reasons for the delay ;

(b) the grounds on which the allotments have been made ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the price of land (at Rs. 80 per square yard) at

Kalkaji is extremely high as against land given at Rs. 5 per square yard to refugees from East Pakistan ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the refugees have to pay ground rent on the total price of the land while in the case of Government officers it is 2½ per cent after the first ten years on the value of the land; and

(e) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, there has been no undue delay. The number of plots in the colony is about 2000 and not 3000.

(b) Terms and conditions governing the allotment of plots in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony near Kalkaji, are stated in the Press Notes dated 4th January, 1966 and 13th August, 1967, copies of which are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2358/68].

(c) It is not a fact that the developed land has been given in Delhi to any refugee at Rs. 5/- per square yard. The premium charged for Kalkaji, at Rs. 30/- per square yard on an estimated basis, is quite reasonable considering that the amount will just cover the cost of acquistion and development.

(d) and (e). In the scheme sanctioned by the Department of Rehabilitation for providing housing assistance to displaced Persons, no discrimination is made between Government officers and others. In Kalkaji, the Displaced Persons from East Pakistan are required to pay ground rent at the rate of 3% per annum on the premium, as prescribed under the rules framed under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948.

हड़ताल की अवधि में जमा हुई डाक का वितरण

2391. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की हाल की हड़ताल के दौरान देश के विभिन्न स्थानों से जो डाक भेजी गई थी उसका वितरण नहीं हुआ और हड़ताल के बाद भी उस समय की डाक के थैले अभी तक मुख्य डाकखानों में अवितरित पड़े हैं; और

(ख) उक्त डाक के वितरण के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं। हड़ताल के दौरान डाक भेजने और वितरण के काम में कुछ रुकावट पड़ी थी, किन्तु बाद में यथासंभव बगैर विलम्ब किये उसे निपटा दिया गया।

(ख) ऐसे अनेक शहरों में जहां हड़ताल का प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा डाकियों द्वारा और जिन डाकघरों में हड़ताल थी वहां होम गार्ड और स्वयं सेवकों द्वारा हड़ताल के दौरान डाक बांटी जाती रही। प्रत्येक डाकघर में हमेशा खिड़की पर डाक-वितरण सुलभ रहा।

डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के पुलिस स्थानों में तार और टेलीफोन

2392. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जैसा कि संसद के गत सत्र में डाक तथा तार विभाग की परामर्श समिति में सुझाव दिया था, उन्होंने अपने अधिकारियों को आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं कि उत्तर उदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश (बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र) के डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के पुलिस थानों का जिला मुख्यालयों से टेलीफोन तथा तार से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की योजना को कार्यान्वित कर दिया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभागीय अधिकारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्रवाही नहीं की है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) ऐसा

प्रतीत होता है कि इस विषय पर डाक-तार विभाग से सम्बद्ध परामर्श समिति में संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन में कोई विचार-विमर्श नहीं किया गया। रीवा और ग्वालियर के डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के पुलिस थानों और डाकघरों में टेलीफोन और तार की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के विषय को माननीय सदस्य ने अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या 987 द्वारा उठाया था जिसका उत्तर 25 जुलाई, 1968 को दिया गया था। इस प्रश्न और उत्तर की एक प्रति (अनुबंध 'क') सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी। देखिये संख्या** LT–2359/68]

(ख) और (ग). उल्लिखित डाकू-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा और प्रस्तावित दूर-संचार सुविधाओं संबंधी मौजूदा स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण (अनुबंध 'ख') में दी गई है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—2359/68]

बांदा जिला उत्तर प्रदेश में परती भूमि

2393. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1951 के जमींदारी उन्मूलन अधिनियम की धारा 229-ख के अन्तर्गत जमींदार परगनाधीश, ग्राम प्रधान और सहकारी वकीलों से सांठ गांठ करके उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में जीमन—14 की हजारों एकड़ परती भूमि हथिया रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रधान इन जमींदारों के बच्चों और पत्नियों को भूमिहीन दिखाकर उन्हें यह भूमि दे रहे हैं और क्या उन्हें पता है कि इन लोगों को पट्टे पर यह भूमि देने के लिये लेखपालों, कानूनगोओं, प्रधानों और परगनाधीशों को गुप्त रीति से बहुत सा धन दिया जाता है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार में लोगों की आस्था बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार इस प्रकार के कदाचार को रोकने के लिये कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है।

Unpaid Amount Lying with the Mine Owners

2394. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the amount which remains unpaid at present with each mine owner with their names in different States as unclaimed bonus and unclaimed wages and compensation for retrenchement or otherwise of their employees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABAUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Stud-Horses

2395. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many stud-horses have been allowed to be imported in the years 1966, 1967 and 1068 :

(b) the number of stud-horses allotted to various States and value thereof ;

(c) names of the stud farms and their location to which the allotments were made ;

(d) whether there is any ftud-farm in any State to which no allotment was made; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Year (April-March)	No. of stud horses allowed to be imported
1966-1967	23
1967-1968	10
1968-1969 (Upto Oct. 68)	11

(b) Name of the state	No. of horses	Value (Rs.)
Maharashtra	12	4,73,750
Mysore	6	1,70,000
Madhya Pradesh	8	1,26,000
Rajasthan	5	1,67,000
Uttar Pradesh	3	96,000
West Bengal	9	2,62,000
Gujarat	1	15,000

(c) A statement showing the names of the stud farms and their location to which the allotments were made for the importation of horses is laid on the Toble of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2360/68].

(d) and (e). The information is not readily available. The informatian is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table when received.

Employees of U P. State Custodian Organisation

2396. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions on which the services of the employees of U. P. State Custodian Organisation were merged into the Central Settlement Organisation in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether the interests and rights of the employees of the Settlement Organisation were protected before merging the above State Government Organisation ;

(c) whether objections were invited from the employees of the Central Settlement Organisation and settled ;

(d) the rules/instructions on the basis of which the seniority of the employees of these two organisations were fixed at the time of their merger ;

(e) whether this basis has the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs and if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) whether permanent status is going to be conferred on the basis of above instructions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (f). Information is being collected, and it will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Installation of Tube-Wells in Madras

2397. SHRI S. D SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme for installing tube-wells in Madras State under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total provision made for installing tube-wells in the year 1968-69 ; and

(c) the details of financial assistance and other facilities proposed to be given to farmers for installing tube-wells individually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The State Government of Madras in their Fourth Five Year Plan have proposed construction of 13,500 private tubewells, 15,000 filterpoint tubewells and 130 State tubewells. During the year 1968-69, the State Government has made a total budget provision of Rs. 167.24 lakhs as indicated below :—

(i) Installation of private Tube-wells	—	Rs. 130.19 lakhs
(ii) Installation of filter-points	—	Rs. 36.55 ,,
(iii) Installation of State Tube-wells	—	Rs. 0.50 ,,
Total	—	Rs. 167.24 lakhs

(c) In the Fourth Year Plan, the State Government does not propose to grant any direct loan to the cultivators for private tubewells. The loan for this purpose would be made available from the institutional sector agencies. A gross contribution of Rs. 65.00 crores is expected during the Fourth Plan for financing private minor

irrigation works like private-tube-wells, deepening of wells, boring in wells, community wells, filter points, etc.

Out of the total budget provision of Rs. 167.24 lakhs made during 1968-69, Rs. 90 00 lakhs and Rs. 16.50 lakhs are proposed to be given as loan and subsidy respectively to the cultivators for construction of private tube-wells. No loan is allowed to the cultivators for filter-points as these are completed by the State Government on behalf of the cultivators and handed over to them. The cultivators are required to repay the cost on instalment basis. However, for filter points, subsidy is allowed for which a provision of Rs. 29.00 lakhs has been made by the State Government.

Statement of Deputy Minister on Sufferings of Harijans

2398. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Patriot of the 11th August, 1968 where a Central Deputy Minister is reported to have stated that the sufferings of the Harijans in the country have now reached a saturation point ;

(b) whether the above remarks of the Deputy Minister represent Government's views ; and

(c) if so, what is the basis for the above remarks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). A news-item of this type has appeared. The statement appears to have been made by the persons concerned, in his private capacity.

Double Shifts in shops in Delhi

2399. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Govenment have set up a committee in Delhi to explore the possibility of introducing a double shift system in shops in the Capital ;

(b) if so, whether some employees' associations have represented to Government against the double shift system in shops ;

(c) the names and number of members of the committee ; and

(d) the time by when the committee will submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (c). The Labour Advisory Board of the Delhi Administration has set up the following Sub-Committee :—

(1) Shri R. K. Ahuja, Labour Commissioner, Delhi.	Chairman
(2) Shri Santosh Nath	Members
(3) Shri Ganpat Rai	
(4) Shri Y. D. Sharma	
(5) Shri Hari Kishan Pathak	
(6) One representative of the Consumers' Council of India.	

(b) Yes.

(d) About two months.

Girl Beggars in Delhi

2400. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of young girl, beggars, dressed provocatively, have descended on Delhi recently and the targets chosen by them are mainly the airlines pessengers arriving in coaches at the Connaught Place offices ; and

(b) if so, whether the antecedents of these girl beggars have been established and the steps taken to make life for innocent Indians safe ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) No such instances have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural University for Gujarat

2401. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have agreed to establish an agricultural University at a suitable location in North Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the nature of aduice and assistance the Central Government propose to extend in this matter regarding the structure and provision of finances for such a University ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government to expedite the establishment of such a University with a view to meeting the food deficit of Gujarat State as early as possible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Gujarat have planned for the establishment of an Agricultural University in the State No decision with regard to the headquarter of the University has yet been communicated to the Central Government. This is a matter for the State Government to decide.

(b) The Central Government would be prepared to render all possible technical help and such financial assistance as may be admissible to the University when established as per pattern approved for Agricultural Universities.

(c) The University is to be established under an Enactment of State Legislature and in connection with the build of the University all possible help sought from the Central Government will be rendered.

गरीब लोगों के कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में नीति

2402. श्री विद्युति मिश्र : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके विभाग में केवल एक समुदाय विशेष के कल्याण की ओर ही विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सामान्य गरीब लोगों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सामान्य गरीब लोगों के कल्याण के बारे में सरकारी नीति क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहा) : (क) से (ग). नहीं श्रीमान् ।

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 41 तथा 46 में दिये गए निर्देशक सिद्धांतों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की ओर कुछ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

जहां तक इस विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (निम्न आय वर्गों) को मुख्यत: मैट्रिक-उपरान्त छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये विशेष सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं । तो भी बहुत सी सरकारें शिक्षा, भूमि नियतन और रोजगार सम्बन्धी अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं प्रदान करती है । कल्याणकारी राज्य में निम्न आय वर्गों का विकास केवल इस विभाग की ही नहीं अपितु सभी विकास मंत्रालयों की चिन्ता है । निम्न आय वर्ग आवास, गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई, देहाती कार्यक्रमों सम्बन्धी योजनाएं, विशेषतया सुपात्र व्यावसायिक वर्गों, जैसे भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों, को सहायता देने के लिए रची गई है ।

Tube-Wells in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh

2403. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI T. P. SHAH :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government and private tube-wells installed in District Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh so far ;

(b) the number of tube-wells proposed to be installed in public and private sector in 1968-69 ; and

(c) the quantum of work executed under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will on receipt be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Financing of Agriculturist to Import Tractors

2404. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for financing the agriculturists to import tractors from abroad ;

(b) if so, whether Government will also allow the agriculturists to import tractors without paying customs duty ; and

(c) the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of Government for financing the agriculturists to import tractors from abroad. However, the Government has already decided to allow import of a limited number of agricultural tractors received as gifts by Agriculturists for their own use. The details of the Import Policy allowing tractors as gifts from Indians abroad is given in the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 234-ITC(PN)/68 dated the 24th October, 1968 published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of the same date, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

All tractors upto 50 DB HP are exempt from customs duty. Tractors above 50 DB HP are also exempt from customs duty provided these are for agricultural purposes.

New Process for raising Sugar Production

2405. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI RAGUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new process for raising sugar production has been evolved at the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur so that additional sugar production to the tune of 4.5 lakh tonnes can be raised ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's policy regarding use of this process for increasing sugar production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir ; recovery of sugar can be increased by demineralisation of cane juice by ion-exchange resins. As the new method has not been put to a full scale trial, it is difficult to assess precisely the extent of additional sugar which might become available by this method.

(b) Details of the process are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2361/68]. The potential of the process has been well established. Production of CATION exchange resins has been taken up in the country but ANION exchange resins have to be imported. The question of putting the new process on a full scale trial is under examination.

Export of Hindustan Teleprinters

2406. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Teleprinters in Madras has entered the export market for the first time ;

(b) if so, how many teleprinters are proposed to be exported and to which countries ; and

(c) how much of foreign exchange is likely to be earned by the export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) Teleprinters and associated equipments numbering in all 70 items have been exported by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited to Ceylon during the current year.

(c) The value of the export is about Rs. 2.4 lakhs. After deducting an amount of foreign exchange of about Rs. 0.3 lakh spent on manufacture of these items, the foreign exchange earnings on this order will be about Rs. 2.1 lakhs.

भविष्य निधि की जमा राशि

2407. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंदौर की स्वदेशी मिल्स, कल्याण मिल्स और मालवा मिल्स तथा हीरा मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, उज्जैन ने अलग-अलग भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि अभी तक जमा नहीं कराई है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के उक्त दो जिलों में कपड़ा उद्योग के नाम भविष्य निधि की अब कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) इस राशि को जमा कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) 30-9-1968 को इन मिलों की ओर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशियां निम्नलिखित थीं :

(i) स्वदेशी कौटन एण्ड फ्लौर 14.95 लाख रु० । मिल्स लि०, इन्दौर ।

(ii) कल्याणमल मिल्स कुछ नहीं ।

(iii) इन्दौर मालवा यूनाइटेड 38.50 लाख रु० । मिल्स लि०, इन्दौर ।

(iv) हीरा मिल्स लि०, 14.41 लाख रु० । उज्जैन ।

(ख) इन दो जिलों के कपड़ा मिलों की ओर 30-8-68 को भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि इस प्रकार थी :

(i) इन्दौर जिला—53.45 लाख रु०

(ii) उज्जैन जिला—14.41 लाख रु० ।

(ग) बकाया राशि को भू-राजस्व की बकाया रकम की तरह वसूल करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को दिया गया है । कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत नियोजकों पर अभियोजन चलाने के लिए भी राज्य सरकारों की अग्रिम अनुमति लेनी आवश्यक है । कर्मचारी भविष्य अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अधीन भविष्य निधि की बकाया रकम वसूल करने के लिए चलाई गई भू राजस्व वसूली कार्यवाही तथा इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन बकाया रकम अदा न करने पर राज्य सरकारों का परामर्श लेकर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन द्वारा चलाये गए अभियोजन के मामले प्रगति पर है । 18 अभियोजन के मामलों में सजा और जुर्माना हुआ । एक मामले में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अधीन विश्वास-घात के लिए पुलिस अधिकारी के पास शिकायत दर्ज की गई है ।

Radio Licences

2408. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of licences of small and large size radio sets issued in 1967-68 separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The licences issued for wireless receivers do not depend on the size of the receivers. Concessional licences are issued for receivers purchased at a price not exceeding Rs. 125/- excluding all taxes at the point of sale, as also for sets used in educational institutions, hospitals and community centres.

The number of various types of licences for radio sets (including transistors) issued and renewed during the period from 1.4.67 to 31.3.68 was as follows :—

	New licences issued	Old licences renewed
Domestic	14,30,468	44,18,765
Concessional	5,29,998	8,53,474
Commercial	32,008	89,361
Demonstration	1,309	3,069
Dealers' Possession	7,150	18,496
Non-Dealer's Possession	774	1,168
	20,01,707	53,84,333

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान के विस्तार को रोकना

1409. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान के विस्तार को रोकने के लिए भारत-पाकिस्तान सहयोग के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों में नाम दर्ज व्यक्ति

2410. **श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :**
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 अक्तूबर, 1968 को दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों में तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज थे; और

(ख) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति थे ?

श्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री स० चु० जमीर) : (क) और (ख). रोजगार कार्यालयों में पदों की श्रेणी से नहीं अपितु व्यवसायों के अनुसार नाम दर्ज किये जाते हैं । तथापि, विभिन्न व्यवसायों में दर्ज किये गए उम्मीदवारों और नाम दर्ज करवाते समय उनके द्वारा स्वीकृति कम से कम वेतन सम्बन्धी जानकारी के आधार पर, 31-10-68 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों पर तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों के लिए नाम दर्ज करवाने वाले उम्मीदवारों की अनुमानित संख्या नीचे के अनुसार थी :

उम्मीदवारों की श्रेणी	31-10-68 को चालू रजिस्टरों में दर्ज उम्मीदवारों की संख्या
(i) तृतीय श्रेणी के पदों के लिए दर्ज, नौकरी चाहने वाले उम्मीदवारों की कुल संख्या	68,307
(ii) उपर्युक्त (I) में अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवार ।	2,314
(iii) उपर्युक्त (I) में अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के उम्मीदवार ।	60

दिल्ली के लिए हिन्दी टेलीफोन निर्देशिका

2411. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली की हिन्दी टेलीफोन निर्देशिका की कितनी प्रतियां प्रकाशित की गई हैं तथा उसकी कितनी प्रतियों के लिए मांग प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) हिन्दी निर्देशिका को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) दिल्ली की हिन्दी टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी अभी छप रही है और इसकी 20,000 प्रतियां छापने का प्रस्ताव है। अब तक 13,542 प्रतियों के लिए मांग प्राप्त हो चुकी है।

(ख) महाप्रबंधक, टेलीफोन ने सभी उपभोक्ताओं को पत्र लिखकर उनसे हिन्दी टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी की उनकी मांग पूछी थी। यह प्रथम संस्करण होने के कारण अभी जनता की प्रतिक्रिया का जायजा लेना बाकी है।

Soil Survey for Tube-Well Constructions

2412. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have made any survey of soils of India to find out places fit for tube-well constructions ;

(b) if so, what schemes have been prepared to construct Tube-wells at those suitable places ; and

(c) the position of Gujarat in regard to tube-well construction and the aid given to that State by the Central Government for this purpose in 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under the Union Department of Agriculture has been carrying out groundwater exploration in different parts of the country in consultation with the State Governments and the Geological Survey of India, with a view to delineating areas having ground-water potentiality suitable for development by tubewell irrigation ;

(b) The results of the groundwater exploration are intimated to the State Governments to enable them to undertake schemes for construction of tubewells in suitable areas as part of their minor irrigation programmes. The actual number of tubewells to be drilled etc. is decided each year on the basis of the discussions held by the representatives of the Central Government with the individual States on their annual Plan outlay.

(c) The position regarding construction of tubewells in Gujarat, so far, is as follows :—

No. of tubewells drilled	No. of tubewells successful	No. of tubewells energised	No. of tubewells handed over to Panchayat	Remarks
1261	989	868	849	19 tubewells are being handed over to Panchayat.

According to the existing procedure, the Central financial assistance is made available to the State Governments under various broad heads of development such as 'Agriculture Production', 'Minor Irrigation' and not scheme-wise. It is for the State Governments to allot funds under a broad head of development. For 'Minor Irrigation' which includes construction of tubewells the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 5.45 crores for 1968-69 for Gujarat. With effect from 1.4.1967 the Minor Irrigation schemes are eligible for Central assistance to the extent of 60% loan and

15% grant based on actual expenditure upto the approved outlay. The assistance is released to State Governments towards the close of each financial year.

Drought in Rayalseema, Andhra Pradesh

2413. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh is a Chronic drought affected area ;

(b) whether the Centre has made any attempt to study the problems of this area with a view to find a permanent solution to them ; and

(c) if so, whether any scheme are being formulated with the help of the State Government to save this area from chronic droughts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) . (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2362/68.]

Licensing of Flour Mills

2414. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flour mills which have been licensed in 1968 with the name of the mills and States in which they are situated ; and

(b) whether the Kangra Flour Mill that has been recommended by the Himachal Pradesh Government has been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE). (a) The particulars of the mills which have been licensed in 1968 under Wheat Roller Flour Mills (L&C) Order, 1957, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2363/68.]

(b) The Himachal Pradesh Government's recommendation for permitting the establishment of a roller flour mill in the small scale sector in Kangra District has been accepted.

Unemployed Trainees of Industrial Training Institutes

2415. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the results that have been obtained from the survey of the unemployed trainees who have passed from the Industrial Training Institutes in 1965 in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) The results of the Survey are expected to be available by February, 1969.

Security Deposit of Candidates seeking elections to Parliamentary or Assembly Constituency.

2416. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission has recommended and increase in the security deposits of candidates seeking elections to the Parliamentary or Assembly Constituencies ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Suggestions to this effect have been made in the Reports of the Election Commission on the Third and Fourth General Elections. However, concrete proposals are awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployed Persons

2417. SHRI DHIRESWER KALITA : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINHG SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jobless persons in India at present, rural and urban together ;

(b) the number of educated unemployed, technically qualified unemployed and rural unemployed at present ; and

(c) the total number of persons at present in the live register of the Employment Exchanges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) (a) and (b). Precise estimates of unemployment in the country are not available. The number of educated jobseekers and applicants borne on the live register of Employment Exchanges who are seeking employment in technical trades is given below :

Type of applicants	No. on live register as on 30.6.1968
Educated job-seekers (Matriculates and above).	11,68,153
Applicants registered in Technical trades.	2,67,544

(c) 30,33,731 as on 31.10 1968.

High-Yielding Variety of Paddy

2418. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new high-yielding variety of paddy has been successfully put into experiment which would make it possible to grow 100 quintals of paddy per acre ;

(b) if so, where it has been put into experiment and the result thereof ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to popularise this variety of paddy and how much land in each State would be brought under cultivation of this variety next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The yield obtainable with the rice variety IR.8 (which possesses higher yield potential) is 10 tons (i.e. 100 quintals per hactare, not per acre. IR.8 has been released for general cultivation since November, 1967.

(b) The All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project conducted several varietal tests all over the country since kharif 1967 with this variety. On the basis of over 30 comparisons with Taichung Native 1 and local varieties, it was observed that IR.8 excels Taichung Native 1 by a margin of 17% in yield (Rabi 1967). This superiority of IR.8 has been confirmed in subsequent tests todate.

(c) Every State in India has included IR.8 in the High Yielding Varieties Programme. The estimated area of IR.8 in kharif 1968 (State wise) is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2364/68].

Targets for spread of IR 8 in kharif 1969 are not yet formulated.

Production of Foodgrains and its Availability

2419. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state .

(a) the estimated per capita foodgrains production in the country in 1967-68 ;

(b) the actual loss of food grains during transit and storage in that year ; and

(c) the estimated per-capita availability of foodgrains in the country this year from indigenous resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 182.4 kgs. (Gross).

(b) Information on the actual total loss of foodgrains during transit and storage is not available. The loss of foodgrains in transit and storage in respect of the quantities handled by Government during 1967-68 was 8898 tonnes and 2,754 tonnes respectively.

(c) After allowing for conventional feed, seed and wastage, the per capita net availability from indigenous production is estimated at 159.6 kgs. for the whole year.

Utilisation of Employees Provident Fund

2420. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new scheme for the

utilisation of the Employees Provident Fund has been lately evolved ; and

(b) if so, the details of the revised scheme ; and

(c) the modifications that have been brought about under the new scheme over the old one ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). A revised pattern, as under, for investment of the accumulation in the Employees' Provident Fund (both exempted and unexempted establishments) for the period from the 1st September, 1968. to the 31st March, 1969 has been notified :

(i) in securities created and issued by State Government and other securities guaranteed by the Central or the State Government.

(ii) the balance in Central Government securities including any savings or other certificates issued by the Central Government.

(c) Investments in State Government and Government guaranteed securities, up to a limit of thirty five per cent of the accumulated surplus are now permitted. Prior to the change, exempted establishments were required to invest a minimum of eighty per cent in Central Government securities and the balance in any Government security (whether created and issued by the Central Government or by any State Government) and investment of contributions from un-exempted establishments was limited entirely to Central Government securities.

Production and Requirement of Foodgrains

2421. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise population and State-wise annual requirement of foodgrains ;

(b) the State-wise production of foodgrains in 1966-67 ;

(c) the State-wise surplus and deficit ;

(d) the State-wise up-to-date demand of foodgrains in 1968-69 ;

(e) the State-wise up-to-date allotment and supply of foodgrains ; and

(f) the reasons for disparity in the ratio of supply to demand of various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The population figures are available in the Census of India. In the absence of any rational survey on consumption and in view of the fact that it is difficult to assess the variations in the factors like distribution of national income, not exceeding 35% pace of urbanization, change in the food habits on which the requirements of foodgrains depend, it is not possible to indicate these requirements even for the country as a whole. It is much more difficult to indicate the requirements of each individual State.

(b) A statement showing the production of foodgrains in each State during 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-2365/68].

(c) As surplus or deficit of a State depends on its production and its requirements and as it is not possible to estimate the requirements, it is not possible to indicate the State-wise surplus or deficit either.

(d) to (f). The requirements of Government distribution of foodgrains in each State are discussed between the State Government concerned and Centre and Supplies are arranged on the basis of availabilities with the Centre and the requirements of all deficit States. In a way, therefore, allocations are a measure of the demand of each State.

A statement showing the allocations of foodgrains made to the different States in 1968 (upto November) and quantities actually supplied upto October, 1968 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2365/68].

Paddy Cultivation

2422. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have collect-

ed data about current paddy cultivation from the rice producing States and the percentage of areas cultivated and the estimated paddy crop ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the entire irrigated areas for paddy cultivation have been utilized ;

(d) if not, the percentage of areas covered by paddy cultivation ; and

(e) the extent by which the crop is likely to fall short of the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Firm estimates of area and production of Rice for 1968-69 are due from the State Governments by the end of February, 1969.

(b) to (e). It is too early to give any details of the 1968-69 rice crop.

Export of Sugar

2423. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a fall in the export of sugar in 1966 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether this year will surpass the last year's figure of export of sugar ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A quantity of 4 41 lakh tonnes of sugar was exported in 1966, as compared with 2.67 lakh tonnes exported in 1965.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In 1968, 0.99 lakh tonnes of sugar have been exported, as against 2.17 lakh tonnes in 1967.

बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

2424. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री जि० मो० सिरसाम :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के प्रारम्भ और अन्त में पृथक-पृथक कितने निरक्षर, शिक्षित तथा तकनीकी शिक्षा प्राप्त व्यक्ति बेरोजगार थे ; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में उनकी संख्या कितनी हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० चु० जमीर) : (क) अभी आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है । योजना आयोग को रोजगार बेरोजगारी और अपूर्ण रोजगार के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर सलाह देने के लिए, हाल ही में आयोग ने बेरोजगारी आंकड़ों पर विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति बनाई है ।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई जा रही है । चौथी योजना के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । अतः अभी इस स्तर पर, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने रोजगार अवसर जुटाये जा सकेंगे और योजना के अन्त में बेरोजगारों की संख्या कितनी होगी के बारे में, आंकड़ों देना संभव नहीं है ।

हिन्दी में कार्य

2425. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय तथा मन्त्रालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों तथा संस्थाओं द्वारा गत अगस्त और सितम्बर में कितने टेंडर, करार, ठेके, नाइसेंस, अधिसूचनाएं तथा प्रशासनिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में जारी किए गये ; और

(ख) श्रेणी एक के कितने अधिकारी या तो हिन्दी नहीं जानते हैं या हिन्दी पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था का नियमित रूप से लाभ नहीं उठाते हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) हिन्दी में 262 टैन्डर, अधिनियम/प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट आदि अगस्त तथा सितम्बर, 1968 में जारी किए गए। इसके अतिरिक्त इसी अवधि में एक किचन-गार्डन गाइड तथा एक राष्ट्रीय-बीज-निगम-बुलेटिन भी हिन्दी में सारी किए गए थे।

(ख) 305 अधिकारी।

भूमि अर्जन समिति

2426. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री भट्टाकर सूपकार :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को भूमि अर्जन संबंधी मुल्ला समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं, तथा उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) क्योंकि भूमि अर्जन एक संवर्त्ता विषय है और समिति राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करना चाहती थी और भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों और भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम के के प्रशासन सम्बन्धी अनुभवशील व्यक्तियों की साक्ष्यवर्त रिकार्ड करना चाहती थी इसलिए इस समिति ने राज्यों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों का दौरा करना आवश्यक समझा। समिति लगभग समस्त राज्यों का दौरा कर चुकी हैं और दिसम्बर 1968 के प्रथम सप्ताह में दो संघ क्षेत्रों का दौरा करना चाहता है।

इस समिति में अधिकांशतः ऐसे संसद-सदस्य और राज्यों की विधायकें हैं जो केवल उन अवधियों में दौरे पर जा सकते हैं, जबकि संसद का अधिवेशन नहीं हो रहा होता है।

कुछ राज्यों के मध्यावधि चुनाव में व्यस्त रहने के कारण समिति के सदस्यों की सेवायें विचार विमर्श हेतु जनवरी 1969 में भी उपलब्ध न हों सकेंगी।

इसलिए समिति के अध्यक्ष ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि सरकार को प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करने की तिथि 31 मार्च 1969 तक बढ़ा दी जाये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की पेराई

2427. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कुछ संसद सदस्यों से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ऐसे किसानों को अपने गन्ने की पेरोई के लिये अपनी पिराई-मशीनें (क्रशर्स) चलाने की अनुमति दी जाये, जिनके पास नलकूप चलाने के लिए बिजली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे : (क) जी हां।

(ख) चीनी कारखानों के लिये असुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में बिजली द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले कोहलुओं के प्रयोग पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। कारखानों के लिये सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में बिजली

से चलाये जाने वाले कोहलुओं को स्थापित करने की अनुमति देना वांछनीय नहीं समझा जाता है।

Allotment of Sugar to Orissa

2428. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly quota of sugar allotted Orissa from January, 1968 to October, 1968 ; and

(b) how does it compare with the monthly quota of sugar allotted to Orissa from January to December, 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No.-LT 2366/68].

Patmahona Colliery

2429. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total wages due to the workers of the Patmahona Colliery till the 19th August, 1968 under various heads, like weekly wages, bonus, leave etc. ;

(b) whether non-payment and delay in payment of these dues constitute a serious violation of the Labour Laws ; and

(c) if so, steps taken against the management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The position regarding the workers' dues is as under :

(i) Weekly wages for the week ending August 17, 1968.	...Rs. 5,129.44
(ii) Quarterly bonus for the quarter ending June, 1968.	...Rs. 4,000.00
(iii) Profit Sharing Bonus for 1966-67.	...Rs. 10,851.60
(iv) Leave wages and train fare for leave availed during 1966 and 1967.	...Rs. 11,963.74

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Necessary details are being collected to initiate legal action for the recovery of the dues.

Patmahona Colliery

2430. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Patmahona Colliery has increased the price of coal since October, 1967 in order to implement the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board ;

(b) if so, the extent of increase ;

(c) whether the Wage Board's recommendations have at all been implemented by the management ; and

(d) if not, steps taken by Government against the management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). After de-control of Coal prices with effect from 24th July, 1967, it is for the buyers and sellers to settle the prices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The recommendations are not enforceable statutorily and the question of taking steps against individual managements does not arise. However, Government has taken a policy decision that principal Government consumers of Coal like Railways, Steel Plants and Electricity undertakings etc. should entertain tenders for coal supplies only from those collieries/managements which produce a certificate from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) of the area in which they are located to the effect that they have implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry.

Irrigation of Hilly Tracts

2431. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the target fixed for building small dams and tanks under the scheme of storing rain water and for raising the level of underground water for irrigation purposes in hilly tracts aud uneven lands during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The Fourth Five Year Plan in reapect of Minor Irrigation programme has not yet been finalised. However, no scheme for raising groundwater in hilly areas has so far been approved under the Minor Irrigation Programme.

जोधपुर में भूमिगत जल की धारा

2432. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में जोधपुर जिले के सूखाग्रस्त तथा अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में 100 किलोमीटर लम्बी तथा 1 किलोमीटर चौड़ी भूमिगत पानी की धारा है जिससे वहां एक साधारण कुंआ खोद कर प्रति घण्टा 2 लाख गैलन पानी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उस क्षेत्र में जहां सदा ही वर्षा होती है बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सम्भवतः इस पानी का उपयोग करने के लिए कोई छोटी सिंचाई योजना बनाई गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) . राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

रहट के स्थान पर प्रयोग के लिये पम्प का आविष्कार

2433. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसी ऐसे सस्ते पम्प का आविष्कार किया गया है जो रहट के स्थान पर प्रयोग किया सके और कुंओं से अधिक मात्रा में पानी निकाल सके तथा बैलों की सहायता से चलाया जा सके ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) . खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय को प्रश्न में दिये गए सस्ते किस्म के पम्पों के आविष्कार के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है । फिर भी, पशुओं द्वारा जल निकालने वाले साधनों में रहट, रस्सा तथा बाल्टी से जल निकालना और कपिला मौलेर सब से अधिक लोकप्रिय हैं ।

बिहार में कृषि का विकास

2434. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये नियत किये गये कुल परिव्यय में से कितना धन कृषि के विकास पर खर्च किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार में पीछे पड़े अकालों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से कृषि पर विशेष ध्यान देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अभी बिहार की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। चतुर्थ योजना के ड्राफ्ट प्रस्तावों में, राज्य सरकार ने प्रस्ताव रखा है कि कृषि पर होने वाला व्यय कुल व्यय का लगभग 18.4 प्रतिशत होना चाहिये ।

(ख) और (ग) . राज्य सरकार ने अपनी ड्राफ्ट योजना में इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि कृषि उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों को परम अग्रता दी जा रही है। कृषि क्षेत्र के प्रयासों की आवश्यकता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये सहकारी सिंचाई तथा विद्युत क्षेत्रों में भी काफी गति लाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Hindustan Teleprinters Limited

2435. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited was set up and its aims and objects ;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to project report, and their production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how, if not, why;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the Company and if so, what are the names of the countries which collaborated, what were the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange as aid was received ;

(d) what items the company is at present producing and the extent of production and whether these products were upto international standards ;

(e) the figures of production and sales for the last three years and how much of this production was exported; and

(f) whether the Company is facing any difficulty, if so, how Government propose to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATION (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras was set up in December, 1960 for manufacturing teleprinters and ancillary equipment.

(b) to (f). The information required is laid on the the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT—2367/68].

Corruption Cases in the Ministry of food Agriculture, C. D. & Cooperation

2436. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases discovered during the period from 1st April to 30th June, 1968 involving corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in his Ministry ;

(b) the number of officials classwise and non-officials involved therein;

(c) in how many cases the prosecution was launched and how many cases were referred to C, B. I. ;

(d) number of cases detected in 1967-68 and how many of the cases resulted in conviction and against how many persons departmental action was taken; and

(e) concretr steps taken to prevent such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 73.

(b)	Class I.	7
	Class II.	5
	Class III.	21
	Class IV.	40
	Non-officials.	—
	Total.	73

(c) Twenty cases were referred to the C. B. I. Sixteen out of these are in the process of investigation and prosecution has been launched in the remaining four cases. Of the other 53 cases, one resulted in exoneration, another in award of punishment after departmental proceedings, and

the remaining 51 cases are still pending departmental action.

(d) Cases detected during 1967-68	Cases resulting in conviction.	Cases resulting in Departmental punishment	Cases resulting in exoneration	Cases still pending in Court/pending Departmental proceedings.
372	4	189	48	131

(e) (i) For expeditious and effective disposal of Vigilance work, Chief Vigilance Officers in the Department proper and Vigilance Officers in other attached/Subordinate Offices have been appointed;

(ii) Purchase Committees have been formed in various offices where lerge scale purchases of stores etc., are made;

(iii) Frequent checks and inspection of Cash, Stores etc. are made;

(iv) Instructions have been issued for periodical rotation for staff posted in focal points of likely corruption.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.

2437. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of authorised and paid-up capitals of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) the amount of loan the Corporation owed to the Central Government, Banks or other parties on the 31st March, 1968, separately;

(c) the sum paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years;

(d) the working results of the Corporation during the last three years, the extent of profit or loss sustained by it; and

(e) the main reasons for the losses and the estimates for the year 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd. was set up with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. The paid-up capital of the Corporation at inception was Rs. 10 lakhs and at the end of the first year it stood at Rs. 25 lakhs. The paid-up capital as on 31-3 1968 is Rs. 2,32,20,000/-

(b) The total loan advanced by the Government of India to the Corporation as on 31-3-1968 is Rs. 2,14,25,000/-. The Corporation has not taken any loan from any bank or other parties.

(c) The interest on loan paid by the Corporation is as follows :

1965-66	Rs. 6.74 lakhs
1966-67	Rs 8.27 ,,
1967-68	Rs. 10.69 ,,

(d) The working results of the Corporation during the last three years are :

1965-66 (Loss)	Rs. 24.76 lakhs
1966-67 (Loss)	Rs. 29.37 lakhs
1967-68 (Loss)	Rs. 34.18 lakhs

(e) (i) The bulk of the losses incurred by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is on account of five handloom Weaving Centres taken over from the West Bengal Government. These Centres are working as factory units and the workers have to be given benefits and facilities as for factory workers including bonus. The handloom products of these units do not enjoy the usual 5% rebate allowed to handloom products of co-operative units.

(ii) Most of the products of the Corporation are consumer oriented and have to face a highly competitive market. Displaced persons whom the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has to employ as workers have no previous experience of working in industrial units and there productivity is comparatively lower. Consequently, the industrial units of the Rehabilitation

Industries Corporation are at a disadvantage.

(iii) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Units are mostly very small units and have been set up at different places with heavy concentration of displaced covering a large geographical area. This entails heavy overhead expenditure and has made sales of products a difficult problem.

(iv) Recessionary conditions coupled with considerable labour unrest during the past two years has also affected the working of the Corporation to some extent.

It is very difficult to estimate the amount of loss for the year 1968-69 at this stage.

Corruption and Bribery cases in the Ministry

2438. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases discovered during the period from the 1st April to 30th June, 1968 involving corruption, bribery, theft and other criminal offences in his Ministry and the number of officials (class-wise) and non-officials involved ;

(b) the number of cases in which the prosecution was launched and the number of cases referred to CBI ;

(c) the number of cases caught in 1967-68 and how many of them resulted in conviction and against how many persons departmental action was taken ; and

(d) the concrete steps taken to prevent such cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No case of corruption, bribery, theft or other criminal offence in which officials were involved was discovered in the Law Ministry during the period from April 1, to June 30, 1968. A ceiling fan in one of the rooms occupied by the Law Ministry in Shastri Bhavan was found missing on the 3rd June, 1968 and a report was lodged with the Parliament Street Police Station the same day. No clue for tracing the missing fan has so far been found by the Police.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

(d) The various orders and instructions issued by the Government from time to time in regard to security and vigilance are carefully observed.

Disruption of Tele-Communications Services in Shillong.

2439. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in July, 1968 all tele-communication services between Shillong and the rest of the country were completely cut off ;

(b) whether all circuits including those of the army and air force were totally cut down on two occasions ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it was the work of saboteurs ;

(d) if so, whether Government of India have been able to detect the saboteurs ; and

(e) what are the precautionary measures taken by Government for future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). No ; telecommunication circuits between Shillong and the rest of the country were not completely cut off. Though the leading in Cables at Shillong, carrying the microwave circuits were damaged on two occasions, on the nights of 14/15th and 24/25th July, 1968, the interruptions caused by this did not completely cut off the communications as there were alternative overhead lines.

(c) No.

(d) In view of the reply to (c) the question does not arise.

(e) (i) The patrolling of lines has been intensified.

(ii) Special alarm system has been wired.

Land Holdings in India, Japan and Formosa

2440. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 628 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have information about the enactment and enforcement of land ceiling legislations in Formosa and Japan and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the proposal to bring down the ceiling on land holdings to a self-cultivating level and thereby secure land for distribution among landless peasants without effecting any fundamental change ; and

(c) what is the total acreage of land secured in various States through land ceiling legislations and what is the total areage distributed uptill now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. Information relating to enactment and enforcement of land ceiling legislations in Formosa and Japan is contained in the publication of the United Nations "Progress in Land Reform". The relevant extracts are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-2368/68].

(b) Land being a State subject, proposal for bringing down the ceiling limit has to be considered by the State Governments and the State Legislatures. It is reported that the Government of Assam has under consideration a proposal to revise the ceiling limit.

(c) Implementation of ceiling legislation has been taken up in several States in India and over 2 million acres of lands have so far been declared as surplus and about a half of it distributed by the Government as indicated in the table below :

State/Union Territory	Surplus area (acres)	Area distributed (acres)
Andhra Pradesh	73,692	—
Assam	67,934	466
Gujarat	41,030	6,267
Haryana	1,82,250	54,981
Jammu & Kashmir	450,000	450,000
Madhya Pradesh	75,581	12,114
Madras	24,469	17,412
Maharashtra	258,200	90,243
Punjab	191,527	60,333
Uttar Pradesh	233,939	117,744
West Bengal	794,410	182,338
Himachal Pradesh	6,525	292
Tripura	42	—

Introduction of Power Tillers

2441. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing the use of power tillers, as is being done in Japan ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to undertake manufacture of various types of power tillers in the country in collaboration with Japanese manufacturers. Proposals for the manufacture of similar machines from other countries are also under consideration. It has been decided to import 4000 numbers of power tillors during 1968-69.

(c) Does not arise.

हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों पर लाठी प्रहार तथा गोली चलाना

2442. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री म० ला० सोंधी :
श्री काशीनाथ पांडे

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी संघ की हड़ताल के संबंध में पुलिस द्वारा लाठी प्रहार तथा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप देश भर में डाक तथा तार विभाग के कितने कर्मचारी मारे गये तथा कितने कर्मचारी घायल हुए और सरकारी सम्पत्ति की कुल कितनी क्षति हुई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने मृतकों के परिवारों तथा घायल व्यक्तियों की कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक परिवार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) कोई नहीं। सरकारी सम्पत्ति को कोई हानि पहुंचाये जाने की सूचना नहीं मिली।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

पिछली सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले कर्मचारी

2443. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को आयोजित की गई एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल में उनके मन्त्रालय के कितने कर्मचारियों ने भाग लिया था ; और

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तल किया गया; कितने कर्मचारियों को बर्खास्त किया गया, कितने कर्मचारियों को कारावास का दण्ड दिया गया और कितने कर्मचारियों की सेवा में व्यवधान किया गया है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) 229।

(ख) (i) मुअत्तल किये गए 61

(ii) नौकरी से बर्खास्त किये गये कोई नहीं

(iii) जिन्हें कारावास का दण्ड दिया गया कोई नहीं

(iv) जिनकी सेवा में व्यवधान कर दण्डित किया गया 209

(v) कर्मचारी जिनकी सेवा में समाप्त की गई 4

मध्य प्रदेश को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

2444. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त तथा सितम्बर, 1968 में सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश को किस-किस किस्म के उर्वरक सप्लाई किये तथा प्रत्येक किस्म का कितना-कितना उर्वरक सप्लाई किया ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा दिसम्बर, 1968 तक मध्य प्रदेश को किस-किस किस्म के तथा कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक सप्लाई किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अगस्त और सितम्बर 1968 में मध्य प्रदेश को विभिन्न प्रकार के

उर्वरकों की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं संभरित की गई है—

(मात्रा टनों में)

उर्वरक की किस्म	अगस्त, 1968	सितम्बर 1968
सल्फेट आफ़ अमोनिया	3,882	3,402
यूरिया	2,076	2,064
कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट	—	168
म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश	1,407	168

(ख) इसके अतिरिक्त अक्तूबर मास में 25 अक्तूबर 1968 तक उर्वरकों की निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त मात्राएं भी संभरित की गई :

उर्वरक की किस्म	मात्रा (मात्रा टनों में)
सल्फेट आफ अमोनिया	5,554
यूरिया	3,540
म्यूरेट आफ पोटाश	216

दिसम्बर 1968 के अन्त तक निम्नलिखित मात्राएं और सम्भरित करने की सम्भावना है :

यूरिया	4000 टन
म्यूरेट आफ पोटाश	1000

Supply of Rigs for Andhra Pradesh

2445. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have placed any orders for the supply of rigs to the Centre ; and

(b) if so, the number of rigs ordered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the Government of India for release of foreign exchange for the import of 2 Direct Circulation Rotary Rigs with down-the-hole hammer tools, 2 Direct Circulation Rotary-cum-percussion rigs and 3 Direct-cum-reverse circulation rigs. Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 12.00 lakhs has however been sanctioned for import of one Rotary-cum-percussion rig and one Direct Rotary-cum-reverse Circulation rig from the U.S.A. for the remaining five rigs, the State Government has been advised to contact the indigenous manufacturers.

Sanction has also been accorded for release of foreign exchange Worth Rs. 1.63 lakhs for import of 3 Halco Minor Drilling Rigs and one Grinder from the U.K. by the State Government.

2. There was also a proposal from the State Government for the import of 200 medium percussion rigs from Poland on deferred payment basis. On reconsideration this number was reduced to only 10 by the State Government. This type of rig is, however, now being manufactured in the country, The State Government has, therefore, been advised to purchase the required number of such rigs in a phased manner from the indigenous sources.

Food Situation in Bihar

2446. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has advised the Bihar Government to put off for the time being long term planning and to go in for short term measures to improve the State's food situation ;

(b) if so, how far Government of Bihar has agreed to this suggestion ; and

(c) what will be the amount thus saved if this advice is followed by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE; COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERASION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No such advice to put off long term planning has been given to the Government of Bihar. In fact, the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals for Agricultural Development in Bihar are under consideration.

देश में बूचड़खाने

2447. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बूचड़खानों की संख्या राज्य-वार कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने बूचड़खाने अनधिकृत हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे अनधिकृत बूचड़खानों पर रोक लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

(घ) अधिकृत बूचड़खानों में प्रतिदिन कितने गायें तथा भैंसें मारी जाती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये गये गोसदन

2448. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये गये गोसदनों में उनके आरम्भ होने से आज तक कितनी गायों की देखभाल की गई ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनें गायें नीलाम कर दी गई हैं ;

(ग) इस समय गोसदन में कितनी गायें हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार उनकी पलाने पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्च करती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ) . गोसदनों की स्थापना केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद् करती है, न कि केन्द्रीय सरकार । अपेक्षित जानकारी सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—2369-68]

Cotton Crop Production

2449. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total cotton crop production falls short of the requirement of cotton by textile mills ;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to augment the production of cotton ; and

(c) how much cotton is proposed to be imported during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) Under the State Schemes as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes, package programme have been taken up in all the major cotton growing States to increase the production of cotton by adoption of improved agronomic practices. Under these schemes incentives like subsidy on pesticides and equipment, assured supply of fertiliser, free tecnical advice are given to the farmers. For effective control of pests, measures like aerial spraying are being organised by subsidising operational charges.

The Co-ordinated Cotton Research Project undertaken by the I.C.A.R. aims at increasing yield, particularly of fine variety.

(c) According to release already authorised, a total quantity of about 3.5 lakh bales of global Cotton is likely to be imported in the current Cotton season (September, 1968 August, 1969). Besides this import of some quantity under P. L. 480 is being negotiated.

Telephone Exchange at Jawalamukhi

2450. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telephone Exchange at Jawalamukhi, Himachal Pradesh remains always out of order ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to keep it in order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. However, certain important parts of this exchange were burnt on account of lightning at 21.30 hrs. on 6-10-68 but the working was resotred on 8.10-68.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Strictures against J. & K. Returning Officer

2451. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL ;

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir High Court in the judgement in Election Petition of the Speaker of Jammu & Kashmir Assembly passed strictures against the returning officer concerned and directed that criminal proceeding be launched against him for tampering with evidence ;

(b) if so, details of the judgement ;

(c) whether Government have examined this matter ; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Strictures have been passed by the Judge in the case of Returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer for having committed perjury, forgery and fabrication of evidence.

(c) and (d). As the High Court itself has ordered proceedings to be drawn up against the returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Government is awaiting the result of those proceedings.

Research Scheme for Unirrigated Area Under Cultivation

2452. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unirrigated area under cultivation is many times more than the irrigated area ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up any research schemes to help cultivators of unirrigated area to produce more foodgrains ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD. AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) ; (a) It is correct that the unirrigated area in India is many times more than the irrigated areas.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Research on crop production under unirrigated conditions is being carried out at most of the agricultural research institutes and agricultural universities in the country as a part of general research programme in agriculture. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, jodhpur, however, is paying exclusive attention to the development of techniques for development of agriculture in the arid zones. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Soil Conservation Research Demonstration and Training Centres, co-ordinated Crop Improvement Scheme and Co-ordinated Agronomic Scheme of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are paying special

attention to the development of suitable varieties and other agronomic techniques for increasing crop production from unirrigated areas.

Under the Crop Improvement Scheme on Wheat, Rice, Maize, Sorghum, Bajra, Pulses and Forages, efforts are being made to develop short duration and drought tolerant varieties which are more adapted to rainfed conditions. Hybrid Bajra I, Hybrid Sorghum CHS-I, Wheat C-306 and Choti Larma, Rice Taichung Native-I, Cotton PRS 72 and 74 and a few varieties of Moong, Soyabean and Gram have been selected to suit the rainfed conditions. It has also been observed that deep ploughing, spraying of fertilisers and adoption of soil and water conservation methods which have been developed at the various research stations are every effective in increasing production under the rainfed conditions. Further intensive studies are underway.

A Co-ordinated Scheme on Dry Farming is being developed in which various agricultural universities and research institutes will be collaborating to develop suitable technology for the rainfed areas.

Gratuity for Coal Mines Workers

2453. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to account the unanimous decision of Coal Wage Board for the introduction of gratuity for workers : and

(b) if so, the time by which this decision will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to take up this matter after the recommendations already accepted by Government are implemented.

Stopping of giving Government Tenders for Coal purchase to Collieries Refusing to Implement Coal Wage Board Award

2454. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to stop giving of Government tenders for the purchase of coal from such owners of collieries who have refused to implement the unanimous recommendations of the Coal Wage Board in spite of the increase in the prices of Coal ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). Government has decided that the principal Government purchasers of coal like Railways, Steel Plants and the Electricity undertakings should entertain tenders for coal supply only from these collieries/managements who produce a certificate from the Regional Labour Commissioner of the area in which they are located to the effect that they have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board for the Coal Industry.

Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizer Industry

2455. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wage Board for heavy chemicals and fertilizer industry has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the decision taken thereon ; and

(d) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Copies of the Government Resolution, giving a summary of the Wage Board's recommendations, and Government's decisions thereon were placed on the Table on the 19th November, 1968.

(d) Does not arise.

Coal Wage Board's Recommendations

2456. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 605 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the position regarding the non-implementation of the Coal Wage Board's recommendations by defaulting collieries ;

(b) if so, the names of the collieries which have not implemented so far the Wage Board's recommendations ; and

(c) action taken by Government to implement the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations have not been implemented by 221 collieries, whose names are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2370/68]. Moreover, 483 collieries have implemented the recommendations only partially.

(c) Government has decided that principal Governmental purchasers of coal like Railways, Steel Plants and Electricity undertakings, etc., should entertain tenders for coal supplies only from those collieries/managements which produce a Certificate from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) of the area in which they are located to the effect that they have implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry.

भूतपूर्व संसद्-सदस्यों और मंत्रियों पर टेलीफोन शुल्क की बकाया राशि का जमा होना

2457. **श्री मदन किशोर शर्मा** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान तथा भूतपूर्व संसद्-सदस्यों तथा मन्त्रियों के नाम टेलीफोन शुल्क की बहुत सी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) खेद है कि डाक-तार विभाग यह सूचना देने में असमर्थ है क्योंकि टेलीफोन लेखे टेलीफोन नम्बरों के हिसाब से रखे जाते हैं, न कि उपभोक्ताओं के नामों या वर्गों के अनुसार ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Supply of Wheat to Haryana and Rajasthan

2458. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the monthly allocation of wheat to Haryana State has been increased by over 40 per cent from the 1st October, 1968 on acount of partial drought there ; and

(b) if so, how much increase has been madein the allocation and since when, grainwise, to Rajasthan which has been in the grip of severest famine continuously for over 5 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rajasthan has been more severely affected by drought and its allocation has been raised from 14 000 tonnes in September to 35 2 thousand tonnes in October and 45 thousand tonnes in November, 1968. Grainwise allocations from October and November, 1968 are as indicated below :—

	October, 1968	November, 1968
Wheat	15.2	15.0
Milo	10 0	10.0
Jowar	5.0	15.0
Maize	—	5.0
Bajra	5.0	—
	35.2	45.0

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सेवा

2459. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण

क्षेत्रों में स्थित बड़े डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सेवा का विस्तार करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). देहाती क्षेत्र में स्थित किसी डाकघर का दर्जा ही वहां टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं के विस्तार की मंजूरी देने के लिए एकमात्र मानदण्ड नहीं है। आम तौर पर किसी स्थान पर टेलीफोन सेवाओं की मंजूरी तभी दी जाती है जब योजना से लाभ हो और यदि योजना घाटे की हो तो उसमें दिलचस्पी रखने वाली पार्टी क्षतिपूर्ति की गारण्टी दे। किंतु देहाती क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं के उत्तरोत्तर विस्तार की दृष्टि से विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार कुछ वर्गों के स्थानों पर उनके प्रशासनिक महत्व जनसंख्या, स्थान की दूरी और यात्रा, पर्यटन, सिंचाई या कृषि परियोजनाओं के आधार पर सरकार घाटे पर भी दूरस्थ सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की अनुमति दे देती है। देहाती क्षेत्रों में स्थित ऐसे स्थान जहां उप-डाकघर के दर्जे के डाकघर स्थित हैं और जो उपर्युक्त नीति के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, वहां क्रम से टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। इस समय ऐसी कोई अवधि बताना सम्भव नहीं है जिसमें देहाती क्षेत्र स्थित सभी बड़े डाकघरों (उप-डाकघरों) में टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था हो जायगी।

राज्यों में कारखाना अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

2460. **श्री भोलानाथ प्रसाद** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किए गए राज्यों में सितम्बर, 1967 से मार्च, 1968 तक की अवधि में कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के उपबन्धों तथा उनके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के कारण जिन-जिन मालिकों तथा प्रबन्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें चलाये गए हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों पर जुर्माना किया गया प्रत्येक से कितना जुर्माना वसूल किया गया ; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को सजा दी गई और प्रत्येक को कितनी सजा दी गई तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को छोड़ दिया गया तथा उनके नाम तथा पतनाम क्या हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 265 के सम्बन्ध में पहली अगस्त, 1968 को सभा की मेज पर रख दी गई थी। बिहार, पंजाब और पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि का वितरण

2461. **श्री भोलानाथ प्रसाद** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 9 मई, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1744 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि वितरण के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया है। देखिये संख्या LT—237/68]

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

2492. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** :क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री 26 अगस्त 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5745 के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियों के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकार से इस बीच इकट्ठी कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) राज्य सरकार से अभी पूर्ण जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग). जानकारी विस्तृत प्रकार की है ; यह सैकड़ों पृष्ठों में होगी और अभी उसे संकलित की जा रही है।

Conversion of Game Sanctuaries into National Parks

2463. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of converting some of the Game Sanctuaries in the country into national parks ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) Yes, Sir. On the recommendation of the Indian Board for Wild life, the Ministry of Food, Agricultural C.D. and Co-operation had requested the State Government concerned in 1964 to consider conversion of the following wild life sanctuaries in their States into National Parks, by suitable legislation :

1.	Manas	: Assam
2.	Kaziranga	: Assam
3.	Jaldapara	: West Bengal
4.	Periyar	: Kerala
5.	Jaisamand	: Rajasthan
6.	Sariska	: Rajasthan
7.	Taroba	: Maharashtra
8.	Bandipur	: Mysore
9.	Madumalai	: Madras
10.	Gir	: Gujarat

(b) The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Supreme Court's Pronouncements on Punjab Appropriation Act

2464. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the implications of the Supreme Court's pronouncements on the Punjab Appropriation Act in relation to the functions of the Presiding Officers and Legislatures, and

(b) if so, the Government's views there on ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's views are set out in the statement made by Law Minister in the House on 21-8-1968 in laid on the Table of the House. [*placed in library. See* No LT—2372/68]

Central State Farms

2465. SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
SHRI BASUMATARI :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in setting up the five Central State Farms with the equipment gifted by the Soviet Union ;

(b) whether Government have finalized schemes to set up more State farms in addition to these five farms, in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes and measures adopted for their expeditious setting up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) One Central State Farms at Jharsuguda in Orissa started functioning from February, 1967. Two more State Farms have been started in Punjab and Haryana from 1-8-68 and 20-8-68 respectively. Land for the fourth farm at Raichur in Mysore State is being acquired by the State Government on behalf of the Central Government and the Farm may start functioning early next year. The land for a fifth farm has been located in Kerala and the proposal to set up a farm there is under active consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Foodgrains under PL 480

2466. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI D. N. DEB .
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI SITARM KESRI :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United State Government have postponed the further supply of 2.5 million tonnes of PL 480 foodgrains to India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the postponement will affect the supply and price position of foodgrains in the current years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government of India had requested the U. S. Government for the supply of about 2.3 million tons of foodgrains under PL 480. The negotiations are at a final stage and the formal agreement may be signed shortly. Pending finalization of the agreement the U. S. Government authorised our making some purchases of wheat under re-imbursible procedure.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Kaziranga Game Sanctuary

2467. SHRI BASUMATARI : Will the Minifter of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal from the Government of Aassam to convert the Kaziranga game sanctuary into a National Park ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India to wards this proposal; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Meat Processing Factory

2468. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the request received by the Food and Agriculture Organisation for setting up Meat Processing factory in collaboration with them has been favourably considered;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme along with the technical and financial implications involved; and

(c) when this scheme would be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The proposal for

the setting up of a Meat Processing Factory in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation is under consideration.

Construction of storage Godowns for Foodgrains

2469. SMT. ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) where it is a fact that a proposal to construct foodgrrin storage godowns for one million tonnes of foodgrains is under the consideration of the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal with special reference to : (i) the number of godowns to be constructed; (ii) their locations; (iii) the estimated total expenditure on their construction; (iv) the period within which the construction work is likely to be completed ;

(c) the number of existing godowns, together with their total storage capicity, their locations and the total cost which has been incurred on their construction; and

(d) the estimated what annual expenditure on their maintenance and the staff maintaining them separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTUR, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Food Corporation of India are undertaking construction of 8 lakh tonnes capacity godowns for storage of foodgrains. In addition to this, the Food Department and Central Warehousing Corporation are constructing godowns of 1.65 lakh tonnes capacity which would also be available to the Food Corporation of India for storage of foodgrains.

(b) (i) The number of centres tentatively selected for construction of godowns is 158.

(ii) The centres tentatively selected for construction of godowns referred to in (a) above are shown in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2373/68].

(iii) Rs. 15.36 Crores, for the entire construction referred to in para (a) above.

(iv) These godowns are expected to be completed in the financial year 1969-70.

(c) The number of centres where owned godowns exist with the Food Corporation of India is 73.

Their total storage capacity is 14.23 lakh tonnes.

Their locations are as shown in the Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2373/68].

The expenditure incurred so far by the F. C. I. on the construction of their godowns and taking over of the godowns of the Government is Rs. 13.75 Crores.

(d) Except in Kerala, where the F. C. I. have their own engineering establishment who do maintenance of their godowns also, at other places the construction and maintenance of the godowns is done by the field organisation of the C.P. W. D. The time, labour and efforts involved in segregating and compiling the required information will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Effect of the Shortage of Cables on Telephone Service

2470. SHRI S. K. TAPURIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of cables is holding the extension of telephone services ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a large number of cable factories in the country which capable of manufacturing cables required by the telephones only by making nominal additional investment by way of balancing equipment are working below capacity; and

(c) whether Government have considered the possibility of meeting the shortage of telephone cables by having these made in the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Cable is only one of the many items required for providing telephone service. There is an overall shortage of resources as well as cables in the country.

(b) Certain manufacturers of power

cable have represented that they are in a position to manufacture telecom cables with the addition of certain balancing equipment. The matter is under examination.

(c) Whether the demands of the P & T shall be met through expansion of HCL or private industry is under the consideration of the Government.

Shortage of Co-axial Cables Etc.

2471. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that demand for telephone connections cannot be met because of shortage of co-axial cables, exchange capacity, instruments and other itmes;

(b) the kinds of itmes in short supply and to what extent; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the availability of these items through increase in indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes. The delay in meeting the demand for telephone connections is mainly due to shortage of exchange equipment underground cables but not co-axial cables which are not used in giving telephone connections.

(c) Three industries under the control of Govt. are supplying bulk of items as are necessary for telephone expansion in the country. The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore produces automatic exchange equipment, the Hindustan Cables Ltd, Rupnarainpur produce underground as also plastic cables and the P & T Workshops organisation produces manual exchange equipment and line stores Continuous efforts are being made by the P & T Department as also the industries to increase the production, which, to a large extent, is controlled by availability of money resources including foreign exchange.

Package Programme

2472. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the conditions to be fulfilled for a District to be included in the Intensive Agriculture District Programme or Package Programme;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have requested for certain districts to be included in the programme;

(c) whether Dhenkanal District has been recommended by the Government of Orissa in this regard; and

(d) reaction of the Government to these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Districts under the intensive Agricultural District Programme (popularly known as "Package Programme") are selected on the basis of the following criteria :

(i) availability of assured water supply over large areas ;

(ii) minimum of natural hasards such as floods, drainage problems, acute soil conservation problems etc. ;

(iii) existence of well-developed village institutions like the Cooperatives and Panchayats : and

(iv) maximum potentialities for increasing agricultural production within a comparatively short time.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Production of Sisal in Orissa

2473. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa is the only State in India which is producing sisal and has an organised plantation of an area to the extent of 3,000 acres ;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have proposed programme to extend and cover an additional area of 6,000 acres in the Fourth Plan ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to extend financial assistance to fulfill the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is an organised plantation of sisal in Orissa State on an area of 3,030 acres. In addition to Orissa, the States of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra have also undertaken cultivation of sisal.

(b) Yes. State Government proposes to cover an additional area of 7,000 acres during the Fourth Five Plan.

(c) Central assistance is provided to the State Governments for schemes included in the State Plan under various Heads of Development such as Agriculture Production, Land Development, Minor Irrigation and not for individual schemes. Accordingly, Central assistance will be given to the State Government of Orissa for the various schemes including Sisal Development, provided in their Plan for 1969-70.

Cashew Plantation

2474. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a package programme to help different States in Cashew Plantation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that orissa has already more than 20,000 acres under Government plantation in addition to large acreage under private ownership ;

(c) the reasons for not including Orissa in the package programme ; and

(d) whether Government will consider including Orissa in the package programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes ; the package programme on cashewnut in Central Sector is being implemented in the States of Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Andhra pradesh.

(b) according to the estimates available there are nearly 33,000 acres under Government plantations in Orissa.

(c) and (d). A centrally sponsored scheme on package programme for cashewnut cultivation in non-forest areas of Orissa has been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 34,000/-for 1968-69.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Orissa

2475. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be plassed to state :

(a) whether any proposal has come from the Government of Orissa for minor irrigation projects to be implemented by Rural Engineering Organisation ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance asked for by the Government of Orissa ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government with regard to fulfilling the requirements of the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVOLOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa in their annual plan for 1968-69 in respect of Rural Engineering Organisation which is responsible for executing minor surface water flow irrigation schemes having an ayacut of 60 acres each, proposed an outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs out of a total outlay of Rs. 267 lakhs for the entire minor irrigation programme in the State. The proposed outlay of Rs. 190 lakhs is indicated below :

(i) Completion of spill-over schemes	—	Rs. 130 lakhs
(ii) New surface water schemes	—	Rs. 54 ,,
(iii) Investigations	—	Rs. 5 ,,
(iv) Minor Irrigation tanks interlinked with major-medium irrigation schemes.	—	Rs. 1 ,,
Total	—	Rs. 190 lakhs

(c) Against the proposed provision of Rs, 267 lakhs an outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs has been finally approved for 1968-69 for the State's minor irrigation programme. An additional allocation of Rs. 140 lakhs has also been suggested for the State's minor irrigation programme for 1968-69 in the proposed overall allocation of Rs.

24.00 crores to different States. The proposal is still under consideration.

Supply of Drinking Water to Kothagudem Colliery workers.

2476 SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI E.K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water is not supplied to workmen working underground in Kothagudem Collieries—Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that lack of water supply has caused an industrial dispute recently at the same mine resulting in the dismissal of one worker ;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the matter ; and

(d) if so, action taken against the management for not supplying drinking water to the underground workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) (a) No.

(b) and (c). No industrial dispute as such was raised regarding lack of water supply but the matter was raised by the representatives of the management and the Singareni Collieries Worker Union before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vijayawada on the 8th June, 1968. The parties agreed to discuss the matter mutually. No Worker was dismissed on this account.

Industrial Employment

2477. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pelased to state the rate of increase in the industrial employment in the private and public sectors separately in each State, year-wise from 1948-49 to 1967-68 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S.C. JAMIR) : Available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T. 2374/68].

High-Yielding Paddy Cultivation in West Bengal

2478. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many acres of land were planned to be brought under high-yielding paddy cultivation in West Bengal during the current year ;

(b) whether this target will be achieved ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whethere attention of Government has been drawn to a write up in Amrita Bazar Patrika, dated the 20th September, 1968 wherein it has been stated that about 1 000 tonnes of the newly acquired seeds meant for distribution in the district of Bribhum are rotting in the N.S C. Godown and that on seed account losses to be suffered by the Agricultural Department would pile up to Rs. 20,00,000 ; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by Government on the basis of the said write-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) it was planned to cover 11 lakh acres, (10 lakh ecres during kharif and 1 lakh acres during Summer season) under the highyielding varieties of paddy in West Bengal, during 1968-69.

(b) Against the target of 10 lakh acres for kharif, 1968, the estimated coverage is about 7 lakh acres. The summer planting is yet to take place.

(c) heavy rains and floods innundating large tracts, made it impossible to cover the entire planned area with the high-yielding varieties of paddy.

(d) yes. The West Bengal Government issued a contradiction to the Amrita Bazar Patrika. The State Government has informed us that the news paper report is incorrect. Only 150 tonnes of seeds supplied by the National Seeds Corporation were lying undisposed of in the district of Birbhum. The State Government have intimated that most of the seeds are in good condition and will be utilised during the next Boro cultivation after proper certification and test. The stock which

will not be found suitable as seeds, will be exchanged with good seeds through the Food Corporation of India. The question of incurring a loss of Rs. 20,000 thus does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Supply of Fertilizer to West Bengal

2479. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) total amount of fertilizer in tonnes allotted by the Centre to West Bengal for the year 1968-69 ;

(b) whether the entire stock allotted to West Bengal has been lifted by the West Bengal Government ;

(c) if not, the actual amount lifted and actual amount distributed to the farmers ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the State Government have increased the number of fertilizer distributors from 30 to 104 this year ; and

(e) if so, why it was not possible to lift the entire stock allotted by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 99445 tonnes of fertilizers have been allotted by the centre to the State of West Bengal during the year 1968-69 upto 15 11 68.

(b) West Bengal do not lift fertilisers themselves. Fertilisers are lifted and distributed through Government-appointed distributors. So far, orders for supply of a total quantity of 80,221 tonnes of fertilisers have been issued on the suppliers.

(c) About 61,668 tonnes of fertilisers have so far been received from the suppliers out of pool quota. Supplies were also received from free-sale quota of fertiliser factories. 1,11,139 tonnes have so far been distributed to the farmers during the current year including non-pool quota and carry over stocks from 1967-68.

(d) This year so far the number of distributors have been increased from 30 to 72.

(e) Most of the new distributors have just started functioning. The distribution of rainfall was uneven in some areas in the early months of the year and this has affected the consumption of fertilisers.

Purchase of Irrigation Machinery for Lift Irrigation by West Bengal

2480. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Commissioner, West Bengal has already purchased or has arranged to purchase machinery for Lift Irrigation Schemes from Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores ;

(b) whether it is a fact that West Bengal factories are quite capable of supplying such machinery ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many South East Asian countries, import pumps from the West Bengal Engineering concers ; and

(d) if so, the specific reasons as to why machinery for lift irrigation had to be brought by West Bengal from other States in this period of acute unemployment and recession

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMEMT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and on receipt will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Investigation into Low Yield of Rice in Madhya Pradesh, U.P. and Bihar

2481. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to investigate into the causes of low yield of rice in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa ;

(b) if so, its findings ; and

(c) whether similar Committees have been constituted to find out causes of low production in other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Services of Experts from Japan on Diseased in rice

2482. SHRI GADLINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have obtained the services of experts from Japan or Physiological and Pathological diseases of rice ;

(b) if so whether they have submitted any report on the subject ;

(c) if so, their recommendations ; and

(d) whether Government also obtained the services of an expert from Japan for using a chemical for warming the irrigation water in rice fields in hilly areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The services of the two Japanese Scientists viz. Dr. H. Okajima and Dr. Masao Goto, experts in Plant Physiological aspects of rice and becterial diseases of rice respectively, have been obtained for studying the physiological and pathological (diseases) problems of rice under the assistance being given jointr ly by US AID and the International Rice Research Institute to the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) and (c). Dr. Goto who visited during August-October, 1968 has made the following recommendations ;

(i) Research to find out whether the bacterium causing the bacterial leaf blight disease of rice in the different parts of India has distinct types differing in grades of irrulence.

(ii) Use of bacteriophyes (viruses infecting bacteria) for the classification of the bacteria causing this disease.

Dr. Okajima who arrived in India in June, 1968 for a period of one year assignment is yet to give his report.

(d) No. Sir. But samples of the chemical have been obtained for experimentation in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Demand for High-Yielding Varieties of Paddy

2483. SHRI GADLINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not much demand for High-Yielding varieties of rice such as Taichung Native-1, Taichung-65, Tainan 3 ;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, in which States there is demand for these varieties ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative what steps Government have taken to market these varieties of high-yielding paddy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In no market could the producers not dispose of their high-yielding varieties of paddy or rice.

(c) question does not arise.

Foreign Aid for Agricultural Development in States

2484. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2299 on the 1st August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding quantum of foreign aid for agricultural development in certain States has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. It has not been

possible to collect the requisite information. This is because foreign aid received by the Government of India is not with reference to the particular needs of any one State. Foreign Aid received is also not passed on as such to the States. In allocating funds to the States for their development under the various plans, the resources generated out of the foreign aid received and the resources available internally are taken together. Hence it is not possible to specify the amount of foreign aid received and utilised by any particular State or any particular developmental activity.

(b) Does not arise.

Coordinated Rice Research Scheme with Foreign Collaboration

2485. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have initiated a Coordinated Rice research scheme with foreign collaboration for carrying out intensive research in order to achieve results of practical utility in increasing rice production ; and

(b) if so, what are the results of the research on rice excluding the varieties of rice introduced from Philippines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has the collaboration of the U.S.A.I.D. and the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines.

(b) The two introduced varieties—Taichung Native land IR.8—were released for commercial cultivation in this country in 1965 and 1966 respectively. In the meanwhile, gratifying progress has been made to breed rice varieties for higher yields and resistance to pests and diseases. Accordingly, two new rice varieties bred and tested in India have been evolved and the question of their release for commercial cultivation is under consideration.

कौशलपुरी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी फार्म अछाल्दा, इटावा

2486. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 22 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5090 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से माँगी गई जानकारी मुख्यतया फार्म का कब्जा लेने के लिए जिम्मेवार अधिकारियों द्वारा दिये गये वक्तव्यों के आधार पर एकत्र की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जांच में बहुत से जाली और झूठे कागजात तैयार किये गये हैं और तथ्यों को गलत ढंग से पेश किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार एक उच्च स्तरीय खुली जाँच कराएगी और इसमें कौशलपुरी सोसाइटी के सदस्यों को भी शामिल करेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

अशोकपुरी कोआपरेटिव एग्रीकल्चर फार्म इटावा

2487. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 22 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5091 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के योजना, विकास और अनुसंधान निदेशालय के तथा सहकारी विभाग के अधिकारी इटावा जिले में, अशोकपुरी, कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी फार्म, अछाल्दा को सरकारी अधिकार में लेने की योजना बना रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार सोसायटी के सदस्यों को उनके हितों की सुरक्षा के बारे में कोई गारंटी देगी ; और

(घ) क्या संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई खुली जांच की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क से (घ) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

प्रादेशिक निदेशक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम, गुजरात का कार्यालय

2488. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री 2 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6529 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात क्षेत्र के कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के प्रादेशिक निदेशक के कार्यालय के हरिजन कर्मचारियों के बारे में उनको इस बीच तथ्यों सम्बन्धी कोई प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रतिवेदन से यह स्पष्ट है कि पदोन्नति के मामले में वरिष्ठ हरिजन कर्मचारियों के साथ भेदभाव बरता गया है और कुछ कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया है ;

(ग) इस प्रकार का भेदभाव बरतने वाले अधिकारियों को दिये गये दण्ड का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या उन वरिष्ठ हरिजन कर्मचारियों को जिनको गैरकानूनी तौर पर उनके उच्च पदों से हटा कर निचले पदों पर भेज दिया गया है, कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर उच्च पदों पर काम करने के अवसर दिये जायेंगे ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) अनुसूचित जाति के एक ऐसे कर्मचारी के संबंध में रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है जो बीमा निरीक्षक के पद से रिवर्ट किया गया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) और (ङ) . जिस अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारी का उल्लेख उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में किया गया है, वह तदर्थ आधार पर बीमा निरीक्षक के पद पर पदोन्नत किया गया था । वह भेदभाव के कारण रिवर्ट नहीं किया गया बल्कि इसलिये रिवर्ट किया गया कि विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने उसे पदोन्नति के लिये अभी तक योग्य नहीं समझा । यदि उसका नाम विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति द्वारा पदोन्नति के लिये समय-समय पर बनाई जाने वाली स्वीकृत उम्मीदवारों की सूची में शामिल होंगे तो वह अपनी बारी पर पदोन्नत किया जायेगा ।

Consumption and Production of Fertilisers in the Next Five Years

2489. **SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate as to the likely increase in consumption of fertilisers in the next five years ;

(b) if so, the main details of the estimates made ;

(c) what is the present level of fertiliser consumption in the country ;

(d) how Government propose to meet the additional requirements of fertilisers in the next five years ; and

(e) whether any steps are being taken to bring down the prices of fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Estimates of fertiliser requirements during the next 5 years have been made.

(b) The estimates of requirements are as under :—

Year	(In million tonnes) N.	P.	K.
1969-70	2.00	0.80	0.55
1970-71	2.40	1.00	0.70
1971.72	2.78	1.20	0.82
1972.73	3.22	1.44	0.95
1973.74	3.73	1.74	1.11

(c) It is estimated that during 1968-69, the consumption of fertilisers is likely to be 1.70 million tonnes nitrogen, 0.50 million tonnes K_2O_5 and 0.20 million tonnes K_2O.

(d) There are plans for setting up new fertiliser plants and expansion of some existing units for a substantial step-up in fertiliser production of N and P_2O_5 within the country. Imports will be made to bridge the gap between total requirements and indigenous production, as far as possible. For meeting the requirements of potassic fertilisers, the country has to depend almost entirely on imports.

(e) It is expected that with the increase in indigenous production, particularly with the setting up of modern large-sized Plants and with the emergence of a competitive market, the fertilizer prices will appreciably go down.

Demurrage of Milk Powder

2490. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 200 tons of milk powder was received from the Regional Director of Food Department, Calcutta by the District Collector Anantthapur (Andhra Pradesh) and the Collector paid Rs. 40,000 to the Railways as demurrage in the month of August or September last ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the entire stock was damaged and declared unfit for human consumption ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the concerned officers for these losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. 200 tons of gift Milk powder was despatched from Calcutta by the Regional Director (Food) during the period 16th August to 2nd September, 1968 and the District Collector, Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh) took delivery of it on payment of freight amounting to Rs. 42876/-. Demurrage amounting to Rs. 7.20 has been claimed by the Railway but its waiver is under correspondence.

(b) and (c). The Milk Powder was despatched from Calcutta un-opened in original containers Wooden Barrels as received from abroad. But the contents on receipt at destination were found to be unfit for human consumption. The report of the Andhra Predesh Government is awaited on whether the entire consignment or a part of it only was found unfit. The question of taking action against any officer does not, therefore, arise.

पटना में मीठापुर में कृषि फार्म से स्टोर किया गया गेहूं का बीज

2491. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में मीठापुर में कृषि फार्म में स्टोर किया गया हरमारोजी गेहूं का 2,700 मन बीज खराब हो गया है और इसको पक्षियों और पशुओं के चारे के लिए बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह बीज नवम्बर, 1961 में मैक्सिको, गुजरात और पंजाब से खरीदा गया था और सूखे से पीड़ित किसानों को बांटने के लिये वहां लाया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि किसानों को एक दाना भी नहीं बांटा गया ;

(घ) इस बीज की कुल कितनी कीमत थी ; और

(ङ) इसके लिये कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार है और सरकार का उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ङ) . राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही हैं और प्राप्त होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

New Package Scheme to Boost Production of Commercial Crops

2492. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the new package scheme to boost production of commercial crops as an export promotion drive ;

(b) the particular crops and particular agro-based industries that will receive a special assistance under the programme ; and

(c) the targets of population and exports set for each crop and industry for the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Centrally Sponsored Schemes for raising the production of cotton, groundnut, jute, tobacco, lac, pepper, cashownut and coconut so as to make larger quantities available for export/import substitution, have been sanctioned for implementation in the maximum potential areas in different States. For raising the yield of the crop a package of practices is recommended for adoption. A note indicating the salient features of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2375/68]

Special assistance to agro-based industries is not visualised in any of these schemes.

(c) The next five years targets are still under consideration.

Misappropriation of Milk Powder

2493. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a major portion of the milk powder worth Rs. 72 lakhs, which had come from Denmark for being distributed to Jhuggi dwellers, had been misappropriated ;

(b) whether demands have also been made to institute a CBI enquiry in the matter ;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the matter and since referred it to the C.B.I. for enquiry ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Department of Agriculture has no information.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Industrial Health Scheme

2494. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Study Team of the National Labour Commission has suggested an Industrial Health Scheme for the well-being of the workers of the Fertilizer Industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether the Study Team has also pointed out to the growing unpopularity of the Employees State Health Insurance Scheme with the labourers ; and

(d) if so, whether the criticism of the Study Team has been taken cognition of and suitable steps could be taken to eradicate the present ills ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (d). The Government understand that the Study Group for Fertilizer has submitted its report to the National Commission on Labour. The Government are not seized of this matter now and are awaiting the recommendations of the National Commission.

Uniform Central Approach to Fertilizer Industry

2495. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission on labour in an interim report has suggested that there should be a uniform central approach to the Fertilizer Industry instead of leaving it to the State Governments as at present ;

(b) whether the report has also suggested that it is important to bring the industry under the Central Government specially in respect of disputes arising under the Industrial Disputes Act ; and

(c) whether Government have considered these suggestions and if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Commission has not submitted any interim report. The Government expect to receive its report early in 1969.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Setting of an Underground Water Development Corporation for Digging Tubewells

2496. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to dig about a million tubewells in the various States during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of tube-wells proposed to be dug up in the State of Orissa ;

(c) if not, the reasons for not including the State of Orissa in the Plan ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to set up an Underground Water Development Corporation for the purpose ; and

(e) when the Underground Water Development Corporation is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. However, the Central Working Group in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation has recommended construction of 3,75,000 private tubewells and 6,300 State tubewells during the 4th Plan.

(b) The Fourth Five Year Plan for the State of Orissa has not yet been finalised. However, the State Government of Orissa has proposed to construct 100 deep tubewells and 100 shallow tubewells at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,00 lakhs during the 4th Plan. These tubewells will be constructed by the State Government and maintained by them. Besides this, it has been envisaged that another 3,000 tubewells will be constructed by the cultivators from loan finances to be made available from institutional agencies during the 4th Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Grants to the Agricultural College, Palampur

2497. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 974 on the 25th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana has stopped the matching grant and Library grant to the Agriculture College Palampur, which is a part of the University complex in Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The question

does not arise since matching grant for a University or its campus is provided by the State/Union Territory Government. On the contrary, the latest audited accounts received from Punjab Agricultural University show that there has been expenditure at Palampur on library and equipments. The University has also sent up a demand for re-imbursement of expenditure incurred at Palampur on buildings. This demand is under examination.

Conciliation Meeting between Management and Union of Durgapur Steel Plant

2498. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any conciliation meeting took place between the management of the Durgapur Steel Plant, the Hindustan Steel Workers Union and the Deputy Labour Commissioner, West Bengal recently ;

(b) if so, details of the conciliation proceedings ;

(c) names of the representatives from Management and Union side present in the conciliation proceedings ;

(d) upto what time the conciliation proceedings went on the 3rd September, 1968 ; and

(e) who is the President of the Hindustan Steel Workers Union and whether he was present in Durgapur on the 3rd September, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the conciliation meeting conducted by Shri S. N. Roy of the Office of the State Labour Commissioner, on September 3, 1968.

(b) The meeting discussed the union's demand for up-gradation of the Oil Cellars/Pump Attendants of the Rolling Mills.

(c) On behalf of the Management, the Personnel Manager, the Assistant Personnel Manager and the Chief Industrial Engineer of the Durgapur Steel Plant and on behalf of the Hindustan Steel Workers' Union its Working President, the General Secretary and some other employees attended the meeting.

(d) Upto 8 P.M.

(e) Shri Atulya Ghose is the President of the Hindustan Steel Workers' Union ; it is not known whether he was present in Durgapur on September, 3, 1968.

Agreement between M/s. Bengal Immunity and its Workers

2499. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agreement reached between M/s. Bengal Immunity and its workmen represented by the Bengal Immunity Workers Union on the 4th May, 1968 is fully implemented ;

(b) if not, the reason thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that large number of active union workers have been dismissed after the agreement ;

(d) if so, total number of workers dismissed so far ; and

(e) steps taken by Government to implement the agreement and reinstate the dismissed workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The agreement relating to the union's assurance for co-operation with the management in maintaining discipline, peace etc., within the factory premises has not been fully implemented. The agreement relating to quantum and standard of production in all departments of the factory also remains un-implemented.

(b) The union and the management held each other responsible for non-implementation of the agreement on grounds of provocation and non-cooperation in matters of production respectively.

(c) and (d). Prior to agreement three workmen had been dismissed on grounds of misconduct. Two workmen were dismissed after the agreement on same charge. Besides, 41 workmen were discharged after the agreement on the ground that they were probationers and not eligible for confirmation.

(c) The case of 5 dismissed workmen is pending adjudication before an Industrial Tribunal. Out of 41 probationers, the case of 33 is under consideration of the State Government. Of the remaining 8 workmen, 4 are reported to have moved to the Hon'ble High Court for the redress of their grievances and the other 4 are reported to have moved the City Civil Court for relief.

मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना जिले में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

2500. **श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में पन्ना जिले में बसे हुए कुछ विस्थापित व्यक्ति अक्तूबर, 1968 में प्रधान मन्त्री से मिले थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा पेश की गई मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये प्रव्रजकों की ओर से, जो पन्ना पुनर्वास परियोजना स्थलों को छोड़ कर चले गये थे, से यह कहा गया था कि वे मछुए हैं और उन्हें मत्स्य योजनाओं में बसाया जाये । उन्होंने यह भी प्रार्थना की थी कि, मछली पकड़ने की गुंजाईश के अतिरिक्त, उनमें से प्रत्येक को कुछ भूमि खेती करने के लिये भी दी जाये । उन्होंने यह इच्छा भी प्रकट की कि, मत्स्य सहित खेती की योजना में बसाने पर्यन्त उन्हें भारत सरकार की ओर से बिहार सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे बिहार के पूर्निया जिला में मंरगा के सहायता शिविर में भेज दिया जाये ।

(ग) सरकार नये सिरे से मत्स्य योजना की संभावना भी जांच कर रही है । पहले भी बिहार सरकार के परामर्श से इस मामले की जांच की गई थी और यह ज्ञात हुआ था कि ऐसी योजनाओं की गुंजाईश बहुत कम है । इस संबंध में भी कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी गई है कि प्रव्रजकों का सर्वेक्षण किया जाये कि वे किस प्रकार का मछली पकड़ने का अनुभव रखते हैं । यदि मत्स्य योजनाएं तैयार की जा सकती हो और उस स्थान या स्थानों में, जहां कि मछली पकड़ने के सुअवसर प्राप्य है, कृषि के लिये भूमि भी उपलब्ध हो तो सरकार प्रव्रजकों को भूमि अलाट करने के सम्बन्ध में योजना तैयार करेगी । इन रूप रेखाओं पर कार्यवाही करने तक, प्रव्रजक मरंगा शिविर भेज दिये गये हैं और उन्हें वहां आवास दे दिया गया है । सामान्य स्तर पर उन्हें सहायता सुविधायें प्रदान की जा रही है ।

Closure of Carter Pooler Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta

2501. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Management of the Carter Pooler Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., Calcutta have all of a sudden closed down the factory from the 7th October, 1968;

(b) if so, reason for the closure ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management closed down the factory when the conciliation proceedings were going on for the implementation of the tripartite agreement ;

(d) if so, action taken by Government against the management for this unilateral action; and

(e) steps Government propose to take to open the factory ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons as given by the Management are paucity of orders and uneconomic working.

(c) Strictly speaking it cannot be said that the factory was closed down while

conciliation proceedings were on. An agreement signed before the State Conciliation Officer on 8.7.68 was reviewed towards the end of September and it was decided that a further detailed review would be undertaken after the 'Puja Holidays' and pending such a review the working arrangements as per the agreement might continue.

(d) and (e). Efforts by the State Government are being continued to persuade the management to re-open the factory and both the parties *viz.*, the management and the workers are being contacted in this matter from time to time. The question of referring the dispute to adjudication is also under consideration of the State Government.

Bonhooghly Tenements Scheme

2502. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Bonhooghly tenements Scheme flats sold so far ;

(b) if no flats have been sold, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the refugee families occupying the flats have requested the Government of West Bengal to allot the flats to them at nominal rent ;

(d) if so, decision taken thereon ; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government invited applications from eligible displaced persons from East Pakistan for the sale of vacant tenements in Bon-Hooghly Colony to them on cost basis. Some applications have been received and are being considered by the State Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). The rent of these tenements is being reassessed by the State Government, on the basis of the prevailing rent for such accommodation in the area, after which they would take further necessary action.

Stamp Impression on Ballot Paper in Baberu Vidhan Sabha Constituency, (U. P.)

2503. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ballot papers without any stamp impression and the number of ballot papers with double stamp impressions recovered from Bhabhuva, Karhali, Pidarau, Shamshuddinpur, Bhadekdu, Seathi, Nalathu, Polhari polling booths of Baberu Vidhan Sabha Constituency during the last General Elections ;

(b) whether untouchable voters were given stamps without any ink with the collusion of the Polling Officers and whether it is also a fact that Poolling Officers put double stamp impressions on the ballots cast is favour of the opposition ; and

(c) if so, the action taken to prevent such malpractices in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (c). An election petition has been filed by Shri Durjan, calling in question the election of Shri Desh Raj Singh from Baberu Assembly Constituency in Uttar Pradesh in the election held in February, 1967 and the same is pending before High Court at Allahabad. The question, therefore, attracts the provisions contained in clause (xvii) of rule 41 (2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

चम्बल नदी के साथ की भूमि का कटाव

2504. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल नदी के साथ की कृषि भूमि के वर्षा द्वारा धीरे धीरे कटाव को केन्द्रीय सहायता से रोकने के लिये, और पहले ही कटाव में चली गयी भूमि को पुन: कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिं मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक और 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सर्वेक्षणों के लिये 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान और वनोरोपण सहित भूमि सुधार के लिये 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान की केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलती रही है। 1967-68 के पश्चात् जब कि सर्वेक्षण हेतु 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान उपलब्ध था, उबड़ खाबड़ भूमि के सुधार के के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता की मात्रा 60 प्रतिशत ऋण और 15 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में थी। सेंट्रल रेवाइन रिक्लेमेशन बोर्ड द्वारा चतुर्थ योजना की प्रोजेक्ट की तैयारी के लिये भी सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है।

(ख) ऐसी सहायता से 1967-68 के अन्त तक राज्य में 78,000 एकड़ ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि का सर्वेक्षण किया गया और 1,922 एकड़ भूमि को कृषि के लिये सुधारा गया। इसके अतिरिक्त, 5,239 एकड़ ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि में भी वृक्षारोपण किया गया। 1968-69 की अवधि में, केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 30,000 एकड़ का सर्वेक्षण होने और स्टेट प्लान योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 3,400 एकड़ भूमि में सुधार वृक्षारोपण का कार्य होने की संभावना है। 1967-68 के अन्त तक सर्वेक्षण कार्य के लिये 1.15 लाख रुपये और भूमि सुधार और वृक्षारोपण के लिये 28.05 लाख रुपये व्यय किये गये और 1968-69 के लिये प्रत्याशित व्यय क्रमशः 0.50 लाख रुपये और 11.49 लाख रुपये हैं। चतुर्थ योजना के लिये, चम्बल की उबड़-खाबड़ भूमि हेतु एक मार्गदर्शी परियोजना के रूप में 10 हजार एकड़ भूमि में कार्य करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 100 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय अनुदान देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

2505. **श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थी परिवारों को जो अब भी दिल्ली, मध्य प्रदेश बिहार अथवा किन्हीं अन्य राज्यों में हैं बसाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : विभाजन से लेकर 31 दिसम्बर, 1963 तक की अवधि में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से 41.78 लाख व्यक्ति भारत आये। उनके मामले में, पश्चिम बंगाल में कुछ अवशिष्ट कार्य की मदों को, जिनके बारे में समीक्षा समिति द्वारा पुनर्विलोकन किया जा रहा है, को छोड़कर प्रायः पुनर्वास कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है।

जहां तक उन नये प्रव्रजकों का सम्बन्ध है जो 1-1-1964 और उसके बाद आये, पुनर्वास सहायता केवल उन प्रव्रजकों को स्वीकार्य थी जिन्हें शिविरों में प्रवेश दिया गया था। ऐसे बहुत से परिवार विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि तथा गैर-कृषि व्यवसायों में पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिये पुनर्वास स्थलों में पहले ही भेजे जा चुके हैं।

इस समय 10519 नये प्रव्रज परिवार (6253 कृषक तथा 4266 गैर-कृषक) तथा स्थायी दायित्व श्रेणी के 4445 परिवार विभिन्न राज्यों के सहायता शिविरों में पुनर्वास की प्रतिक्षा में हैं। शिविर के कृषक परिवारों के लिये, कृष्य भूमि के उद्धार/विकास की योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की जा रही है। गैर-कृषक परिवारों को व्यापार, आवास इत्यादि के लिए ऋण दे कर के छोटे-मोटे कार्य में बसाया जायेगा। उद्योग तथा अन्य सेवाओं में रोजगार दिलाने के बारे में भी प्रयत्न जारी हैं। स्थायी दायित्व श्रेणी के परिवारों को स्थायी दायित्व शहरों में आवास दिया जायेगा।

उपरोक्त निर्दिष्ट शिविर परिवारों के अतिरिक्त, पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के अनुसार, पश्चिम बंगाल में लगभग 6 लाख नये प्रव्रजक हैं जिन्हें पुनर्वास सहायता की आवश्यकता होगी उनका मामला राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है ।

Strike in Parasia Colliery

2506. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a strike in the Parasia Colliery in Asansol sub-Division from the 19th October, 1968 involving about 2,000 workers ;

(b) the reasons for the strike ;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to settle the dispute ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) There was a strike in Parasia Colliery from 17.10.1968 to 3.11.1968 involving 1,813 workers.

(b) The strike notice dated 19.9.1968 served on the management demanded the reinstatement of 19 workers, implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Coal Mining Industry and payment of arrears of dues, leave wages, railway fares, bonus. sick leave wage, variable D. A are as per recommendations of the said Wage Board.

(c) and (d). The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Asansol held a series of informal discussions with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement. Formal Conciliation proceedings were also held. As a result of the efforts of the Officers of Central Industrial Relations Machinery, a settlement was brought about on 2.11.1968 and the strike was called off on 3.11.1968.

Closure of Maindhamo Colliery

2507. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Maindhamo Colliery closed down the colliery from October, 1968 ;

(b) if so, reason for the closure ;

(c) the total number of workers affected by the closure ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent the closure ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reopen the colliery ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (e). Presumably the reference is to the Dhemo Main Colliery which was closed with effect from the 22nd October, 1968, involving about 1850 workers. According to the notice issued by the management the colliery was closed mainly because of labour trouble and uneconomic working of the unit.

The matter was taken up in conciliation for a settlement and on its failure the Government have referred the dispute to adjudication.

Income-tax Appellate Benches

2508. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW be plased to state :

(a) the number and names of members selected to act as Members on Incomr-Tax Appellate Benches since 1967 and the services from which they have been recruited ;

(b) whethere it is a fact that most of the judicial members drafted recently are from the Ministry of Law ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) the following nine persons have been selected to act as Members of the Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal since 1967 by a Selection Board presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman. The Services/profession from which they have been selected are as indicated against each :

Judicial Member :

*1. Shri V. Rama chandran	:	Legal Profession
2. Shri G. K. Puranik	:	Central Legal Service

3. Shri V. Rajagopalan	:	Legal Profession
4. Shri P. Venugopal	:	Central Legal Service.

Accountant Member :

5. Shri V. Vasudevan	:	Indian Revenue Service
6. Shri B. B. Palekar	:	Indian Revenue Service.
*7. Shri D. Subramanian	:	Indian Revenue Service.
8. Shri A. M. Rao	:	Indian Revenue Service.
9. Shri C. G. Krishnamurthy	:	Accountancy Profession

*Did not join the appointment.

(b) No, Sir. Two selected persons belong to the Ministry of Law.

(c) Does not arise.

Income Tax Appellate Tribunal Benches

2509. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal Benches in different States ;

(b) the number of pending appeals in all the Benches, State-wise ;

(c) the approximate number of appeals filed in the last three years, State-wise ;

(d) the number of appeals disposed of during the last three years, State-wise ; and

(e) how it is proposed to deal with the large number of appeals in arrears pending before the different Benches of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) there are nineteen Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal located in different States as under :

Name of State.	No. of Benches
Maharashtra	4
West Bengal	4
Delhi	3
Madras	2
Uttar Pradesh	1
Andhra Pradesh	1
Bihar	1
Gujarat	1
Kerala	1
Mysore	1 (to be inaugurated in December
	19

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) The question of pendency of appeals before the Tribunal is constantly under review. In order to cope with the increasing number of the institutions of appeals and to reduce the appeals arrear, in two new Benches, one each at Cochin and Ahmedabad and one additional Bench at Calcutta have been created recently. One new Bench at Bangalore is proposed to be created shortly. The Tribunal is also advised from time to time to take appropriate measures for the expeditious disposal of cases pending before it.

Assistance to Tobacco Growing States

2510. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced a scheme to assist leading tobacco growing States in the country ; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A note giving the datails of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. L.T. 2376/68]

Programme for Intensive Agricultural Development

2511. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for inten-

sive agricultural development has been laid down for the current year ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise expenditure to be incurrend in connection therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Strike Notice by Plantation Workers in Kerala

2512. SHRI VALMIKI CHAUDHARY :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that following the talks at the third meeting of the negotiating body at Trivandrum on the 29th October, 1968 plantation workers in Kerala's tea, cofee, rubber and cardamon plantations had declared their intention to go on strike from the 1st November, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the precise demands of the plantation workers and in what circumstances the talks failed : and

(c) the steps taken at the State Government and Central Government levels to avert the strike, and how the disputes have been resolved, if at all ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere as the State Governments are 'appropriate Governments' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in relation to the plantation industries. According to the information received from the Government of Kerala, the strike has been called off with effect from the 22nd November, 1968.

सरकारी ट्रांसमीटर

2513. श्री राम चरण : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन के पास सरकारी ट्रांसमीटर हैं; और

(ख) राष्ट्र-विरोधी कार्यवाही के लिए सरकारी ट्रांसमीटरों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए क्या पूर्वोपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) सरकारी प्रेषित (ट्रांसमीटर) सरकारी विभागों के उपयोग के लिए अधिकृत किये जाते हैं तथा किसी व्यक्ति के कब्जे में नहीं रहते।

(ख) दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सभी प्रकार की सावधानी बरती जाती है।

Liberalization of Excise Rules on Serving Liquor in Hotels

2514. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL S[illegible] O :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the excise rules on serving of liquor in hotels in big cities since many State Governments are in favour of relaxation of the prohibition rules ; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). Prohibition is a State subject and the Central Government have no primary responsibility in liberalising or relaxing prohibition Rules promulgated by State Governments.

Dhemomain Colliery, Asansol

2515. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of Dhemomain Colliery in Asansol has closed down the colliery ;

(b) if so, the reason for the closure ;

(c) whether Government will make an enquiry to ascertain whether there is enough coal still in that colliery ; and

(d) the amount of compensation offered by the management and to workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (d). Dhemo Main Colliery was closed with effect from the 22nd October, 1968. According to the management, the colliery was closed due to labour trouble and uneconomic working of the unit. As a result of closure, the management offered to pay compensation to the workmen as per provisions of Section 25 FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Government have referred to adjudication the issues of closure and of the compensation payable to the workers.

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2516. SHRI P. R. THAKUR :
SHRI SIDDAYYA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who is appointed under the Constitution for a specific purpose, can be treated as an 'outside agency' by any statutory office for the purpose of furnishing information which is required to be collected under the direction of the President ;

(b) whether a convention followed by any office prior to the adoption of the Constitution can nullify the operation of the mandatory provisions of Article 338 of the Constitution ;

(c) whether this question was ever examined by the Ministry of Law ;

(d) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(e) whether there are any proposals to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in this regard under the provisions of Article 143 of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) All authorities covered by the definition of State in article 12 of the Constitution are expected to supply information called for by the Commissioner in discharge of his constitutional functions.

(b) to (d). The position is explained in Section XIV, paras 16 and 17, of the Commissioner's Report for 1959-60, which has been laid on the Table of the House.

(e) There is no legal point at issue on which it is necessary to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Furnishing of Information by State Governments to Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2517. SHRI P. R. THAKUR :
SHRI SIDDAYYA :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is voluntary or obligatory on the part of the State Government to furnish full and requisite information and data as required and called for by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes for the preparation and submission of his annual report to the President under Article 338 of the Constitution ;

(b) whether Government are aware that in all the sixteen annual reports so far presented, the Commissioner has repeatedly and consistently complained of poor response from the State Governments in furnishing their usual information showing representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Government services and has also recorded his view that with the scanty information occasionally received from a few States only it was not possible for him to assess the State Governments fulfilment of their constitutional obligations ; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far by Government to ensure compliance of the constitutional provisions by all the concerned authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SMT.) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) The Commissioner's functions under article 338 of the Constitution are to investigate and report on all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Governments are expected to assist the Commissioner by supplying him relevant information.

(b) and (c). There has been no case of refusal to furnish information, but cases of delay have occurred. The matter has been brought to the notice of the State Governments, and also discussed at the Conference

of State Ministers held in October, 1968. The State Ministers agreed to take steps to ensure that the information called for by the Commissioner is supplied in time.

Charges for Jeeps used in Elections in Manipur

2518. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission have ordered thy payment of the jeep hiring charges for the jeeps used in the last General Elections in the hills of Manipur and whether the charges were all paid to the jeep owners ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in payment of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Direct Dialling between Delhi and Bombay

2519. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether direct dial telephone system between Bombay and Delhi is proposed to be introduced ·

(b) if so, when

(c) the cities in between Delhi and Bombay which get the benefit of the direct dialling scheme ; and

(d) whether Baroda will be included in the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Some of the important cities in between Delhi and Bombay are proposed to be connected to the Trunk Automatic Exchanges for providing subscribers' trunk dialling facilities. These trunk automatic exchanges and the microwave/coaxial schemes have been included in the new Draft 4th Five Year Plan formulated by P & T and the provision of subscriber trunk dialling facilities mainly depend upon the availability of resources and foreign exchange.

(d) Yes.

Mahakali Coal Mines in Chanda District

2520. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to make payments of the Provident Fund to the workers of the Mahakali Coal Mines in Chanda District ; and

(b) the number of such employees who have received their payments so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The Mahakali Coal Mine has gone into liquidation. A claim for the Provident Fund dues has been registered with the Official Liquidator. Claims of 190 employees, complete information in respect of which was received, have been settled. Claims of five more employees are expected to be finalised shortly. The Official Liquidator who is in possession of the records has been requested to furnish requisite particulars of the remaining thirty claims. They will be settled on receipt of these particulars.

Bonus for Employees of State Electricity Boards

2521. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of State Electricity Boards have paid bonus to their employees according to the Bonus Act ;

(b) if so, their names ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the U. P. Electricity Board has refused to implement the Bonus Act ; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a)

and (b). The information is being collected.

(c) The Board appears to have been legally advised that it is not covered by the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(d) Does not arise.

International Cable Bearing Authorities to Newspaper Men

2522. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many new International Cable bearing authorities were issued to New Delhi newspapermen accompanying the Prime Minister during her recent tour to latin America in September-October, 1968 ; and

(b) how many press cables were received from these non-official journalists covering the tour with break-down of dates, wordage etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Two new International bearing authorities were issued to non-official correspondents accompanying the Prime Minister during her recent tour to Latin America in September-October, 1968 :

(1) Shri C. L. Chandraker Card No 1268A-220 of Times, New Delhi.

(2) Shri V. B. Gupta, Card No. 1268A-221 of Taj, Delhi.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid at the table of the Sabha

Shifting of the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Patna

2523. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar is housed in a spacious building at Rajendra path and thus enable the parties and the staff to avail various facilities on account of its location in the heart of the town ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rental cost of the building is only Rs. 1,800/- per month and that the building is quite spacious for the present working of the office ;

(c) whethher it is also a fact that inspite of the aforesaid factors the present Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Bihar is trying to shift the office to Rajendra Nagar far off from the present locality in a House adjacent his own residence at a monthly rent of Rs. 3,000 ; and

(d) if so, what is the purpose behind shifting the office from the present location ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The present office is housed in a building "Prasad Mansion", Rajendra Path, Patna. It has a carpet area of 5,000 sq ft. The monthly rent is Rs. 1,800/- but the accommodation is unsuitable and inadequate.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to shift the office from the present site to a building at Rajendra Nagar which is more spacious and better laid out for locating the Regional Office. The monthly rent of the new building with a usable area of 7831 sq. ft. is Rs 2,659/- which has been certified as "fair rent" by the House Controller, Patna.

पटना में दूध की सप्लाई

2524. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार दुग्ध सप्लाई योजना के अन्तर्गत पटना के निवासियों को दूध सप्लाई करती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिदिन कितने व्यक्तियों को दूध सप्लाई किया जाता है और प्रतिदिन कितनी मात्रा में दूध सप्लाई किया जाता है ;

(ग) बिहार सरकार यह दूध सरकारी डेरी से सप्लाई करती है अथवा इसे बाहर से खरीदती है ;

(घ) क्या वहां पर दूध की कीमत दिल्ली

में दूध की कीमत से भी अधिक निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(च) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत कुछ महीनों से दूध केवल प्रातःकाल ही दिया जा रहा है ; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पुनः सायंकाल को भी दूध की सप्लाई आरम्भ करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख)2167 व्यक्तियों को प्रतिदिन औसतन 2500 लिटर दूध सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) दोनों साधनों से ।

(घ) पटना डेरी द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले दूध की विभिन्न किस्मों की कीमतें निम्न प्रकार हैं : –

	प्रतिलिटर कीमत
1. मानकीकृत दूध (4.5 प्रतिशत चर्बी और 8.5 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ०)	1.12 (बोतल में)
2. मानकीकृत दूध	1.08 (खुला)
3. गाय का दूध	1.14 (बोतल में)
4. सपरेटा दूध (3 प्रतिशत चर्बी और 8.5 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ०)	0.90 (बोतल में)

आजकल दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के दूध की कीमतें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

	(कीमत प्रति बोतल)
1. मानकीकृत (दूध 5 प्रतिशत चर्बी तथा 8.5 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ०)	1.04 (बोतल में)
2. गाय का दूध (3.5 प्रतिशत चर्बी और 8.5 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ०)	1.04 (बोतल में)
3. सपरेटा दूध (3 प्रतिशत चर्बी और 8.5 एस० एन० एफ०)	0.74 (बोतल में)
4. दुहेरा सपरेटा दूध (1.5 प्रतिशत चर्बी और 9 प्रतिशत एस० एन० एफ०)	0.50 (बोतल में)

(ङ) पटना डेरी द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले दूध की विक्रय कीमत बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थानीय कीमतों के आधार पर निश्चित की गई हैं, उन पर दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बेचे जाने वाली दूध की कीमतों का कोई प्रभाव नहीं है । दिल्ली में दूध का बाजार भाव दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना से अधिक है ।

(च) जी हां, 13-4-67 से ।

(छ) पहली नवम्बर 1968 से संध्या समय दूध की सप्लाई फिर से आरम्भ कर दी गई है ।

Resignation by Ministers before Election

2525. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN** : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Justice Krishna Rao of the Andhra Pradesh High Court, holding Dr. Chenna Reddy guilty of malpractices, suggested that Ministers should resign before elections ;

(b) if so, the main points of the judgment ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Justice Krishna Rao made the following observations :

> "It is a matter of paramount importance that in order to ensure free and fair elections and for the preservation of the purity of the election process, a candidate holding the office of Minister should strip himself of his official garb and enter the arena of the election combat and face his rival on the same plane. It is, therefore, desirable and expedient that suitable provisions should be made by the Parliament requiring the Official candidate (Minister) to resign his office, at least when his nomination is accepted. Even otherwise, the candidate, should gracefully relinquish his office after his candidature is finalised. I am of the opinion that such a step would operate as an effective safeguard against the abuse of official power."

(c) Government do not consider that Ministers should relinquish office before elections.

Agricultural Development Programme of food and Agriculture Organisation

2526. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation has drawn up a five point programme for improving agriculture in developing countries ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the scheme in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Mr. A H. Boerma, the new Director-General of the FAO, at the 51st session of the FAO Council, held at Rome in October, 1968, presented a new "five-point" strategy for the Organisation's future work in improving world agriculture. The strategy calls for closer collaboration by FAO, other U.N. agencies, and Member Governments themselves in attacking the problems which hold back development, in the world's less-advanced countries. The five points, on which the Organisation proposes to concentrate are :—

(i) Work on high-yielding varieties of basic food crops ;

(ii) Filling the protein gap :

(iii) A war on waste ;

(iv) The mobilisation of human resources for rural development : and

(v) Earning and saving foreign exchange.

The Council gave its broad agreement to the Director-General's proposal. The report of the Council is, however, awaited.

The Director-General will now draw up concrete programmes and will contact the Member Governments and other agencies, to work out comprehensive action programmes.

In India the strategy of agricultural production adopted since last year by the Union and State Governments has embraced most of these points.

Demand of Oil Seeds

2527. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for oil seeds has outstripped the supply in the country ; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to encourage the production of oil seeds to meet the country's need ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICTLTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The requirements of oilseeds by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan are estimated to be of the order of 120.00 lakh tonnes. In order to achieve this level of production, main emphasis is being given on raising the yield per acre of the crop by the adoption of the package of practices in the potential areas. For this purpose

during the 4th Plan period an additional area of 42.65 lakh acres is proposed to be brought under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximising the production of groundnut, the principal oilseed crop. An area of 3.45 lakh acres is also proposed to be brought under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Maximised Production of castor. For the successful implementation of these schemes, the following financial assistance will continue to be provided :—

(i) Assistance to the growers in the form of subsidy on plant protection chemicals and hand operated equipment.

(ii) Grant to the State Governments to cover full cost of the additional staff appointed to look after these special schemes over and above the existing staff engaged in the Intensive Agricultural District Programme or Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme.

Considerable emphasis is being put on research with the objective of stopping up the yield.

Mock Parliament in Schools and Colleges

2528. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount being spent on holding "Mock Parliament" in schools and colleges ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the "Mock Parliament" in schools and colleges are becoming very popular ; and

(c) whether the scheme would be extended to all parts of the country and particularly to the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) So far two Mock Parliament Competitions have been held in the recognised Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi and the third competition is currently being held. Details of expenditure incurred on the two competitions already held are :

First Competition	:	Rs. 2129.86
Second Competition	:	Rs. 2803.50

(b) Yes. The number of schools which participated in the first and second competitions was 16 and 25 respectively. The number of schools participating during the current competition is 47.

(c) The Scheme has been implemented in the Higher Secondary Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi. The State Governments have also been addressed to draw up similar schemes for organising Mock Parliament Competitions in their respective States.

Pay Scales of Stenography Instructors in I.T.I., Delhi

2529. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in the pay scales of Stenography Instructors working in the Industrial Training Institute, Delhi and Women Polytechnic, Delhi both of which are under the control of Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to bring them at par ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) Yes. The scale of pay for the post of Instructor at the Women's Polytechnic, Delhi is Rs. 270-575 while the scale of pay for the post of Instructor at the I. T. I Delhi is only Rs. 210-425.

(b) The Instructor at the Women's Polytechnic teaches candidates for the two year Diploma Course in Secretarial Practice. The Instructor at the I. T. I. teaches candidates for the one year Certificate Course in Stenography trade under the Craftsmen's Training Scheme. Besides qualifications in short-hand and typewriting, the qualifications for the former post include a University degree in Arts or Science or equivalent while the corresponding qualification for the latter post is only matriculation or equivalent.

(c) Since the duties and qualifications for the two posts are not the same, it is not necessary to equate the scales of pay for the two posts.

केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान केन्द्र, फुलवाड़ी शरीफ, पटना

2530. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसन्धान केन्द्र फुलवाड़ी शरीफ, पटना (बिहार) के पास कितनी भूमि है और इसमें से कितनी भूमि में आलू की फसल होती है;

(ख) क्या आलू के अलावा वहां और कोई फसल बोई जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह कौन सी फसल है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) (1) केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान केन्द्र फुलवाड़ी शरीफ, पटना के अन्तर्गत 26.30 हैक्टेयर भूमि है ।

(2) आलू की खेती 15.37 हैक्टेयर भूमि में है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) हरी खाद देने के लिए धान, गेहूँ, हरा चारा, सब्जियां, मक्का तथा सनहम्प ।

Central Potato Research Centre, Phulwari Sharif, Patna

2531. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Potato Research Centrel Phulwari Sharif, Patna is running on profit ;

(b) if so, the figures in regard to profit earned and if not the loss sustained and the quantity of crops produced in the said Centre during the last ten years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the wage of the daily labourers engaged on the said centre is Rs. 1.75 only ; and

(d) if so, the justification for such a low wage being given by the said centre which is being run by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central Potato Research Centre, Phulwari Sharif, Patna, is purely a research station and no commercial accounting in respect of it is done. As such, the question whether the station is running on profit or on loss does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The daily wage rate of labourers which was Rs. 1.75 has been very recently raised to Rs. 2.36.

(d) The wages were fixed earlier on the basis of the rate prevalent at the local Agricultural Farms.

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये विदेशी सहायता

2532. **रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 14 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 578 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत को राजस्थान, बिहार तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए अनाज अथवा किसी अन्य रूप में कोई विदेशी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्रों में अनाज और धन के वितरण के बारे में अनियमितता तथा कदाचार किए जाने का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कदाचार के लिए सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार से प्राप्त अन्तिम रिपोर्ट से प्रतीत होता है कि उस राज्य में कोई उल्लेख करने योग्य सूखे की स्थिति नहीं है । राजस्थान और

बिहार के लिए भारत को इन राज्यों में विशिष्ट रूप से इस समय सूखे से प्रभावित लोगों के लिए कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है। तथापि, जर्मन की एक भेषज एसोसियेशन ने देश के सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में प्रयोग के लिये 1,27,431.71 डूश मार्क के मूल्य की दवाइयां दान में दी हैं। यूनिसेफ ने भी दैवी विपदा से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में वितरण के लिये कुछ राहत सप्लाई दी है। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की स्वयंसेवी संस्था केयर भी राजस्थान में फीडिंग कार्यक्रम गठित करने का विचार रखती है जिसके अन्तर्गत 2.5 लाख बच्चों तथा गर्भवती और दूध पिलाने वाली महिलाओं को फायदा होगा।

(क) से (ङ). राज्य सरकार को इस मामले में लिखा गया है और उनसे सूचना प्राप्त होने पर जब एकत्रित हो जायेगी, तब सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ;

Applicability of Labour Laws to Public Sector Undertakings

2533. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of application of labour laws to public sector undertakings has been considered ;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be be taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Labour Laws do not discriminate between the public and the private sectors and apply equally to both.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Use of Radio Isotopes for Crop Improvements

2534. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to extend the use of radio isotopes for crop improvements on a national scale ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the success made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) A Nuclear Research Laboratory is being set up at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute with assistance from the UN Special Fund for extending the use of radio isotopes in crop improvement. This Nuclear Research Laboratory will work in close collaboration with the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Bombay, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. This will also serve as a national facility and will help other agricultural Universities and Institutes in India for expending the use of radioisotopes in agriculture and animal husbandry.

(c) The work already done in India with the use of radioisotopes has helped in the standardisation of more efficient methods of fertilizer application and in the development of new crop varieties such as Sharbati Sonora wheat.

Godowns for Storage of Foodgrains in Punjab

2535. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government have asked for a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for building godowns to store foodgrains ;

(b) whether the demand has been considered ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A request for financial assistance of about Rs. 3 crores for building godowns to store foodgrains in Punjab was received from the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir ; the demand was given due consideration.

(c) The State Government was informed that no financial assistance could be given, as the Government of India have, at present, no such scheme for giving assistance to the State Governments. Govt. of India have, however, approved construction of godowns of 2.35 lakh tonnes capacity in the Punjab by the F.C I and the C.W.C. Besides, the Department of Cooperation also propose to give financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 18.75 lakhs for construction of cooperative godowns during 1968-69.

Sale of Imported Wheat Flour in Black Market in Delhi

2536. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether imported wheat flour has been selling in black market in Delhi :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is being smuggled to neighbouring State of Rajasthan due to famine conditions in that State ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the black-marketing and smuggling in this commodity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No specific complaint in regard to black-marketing of imported wheat flour has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Delhi has no common border with Rajasthan. The Food and Supplies Officers have also been asked to be vigilant to see that atta supplied to the fair price shops does not find its way to Rajasthan via Haryana.

Modern Bakery Plant at Bangalore

2537. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Modern Bakery Plant is being established at Bangalore in Mysore State ;

(b) if so, the cost of the Plant ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said Plant has been given free to the Government of Mysore ; and

(d) if not, the terms and conditions on which it has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) About Rs. 26 lakhs excluding the cost of land.

(c) No, Sir. The Plant is being set up by the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., which is a public sector company and will be the property of the company.

(d) Does not arise.

India Sugar and Refineries Ltd. Hospet

2538. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though the Chairman, Sugarcane Price Fixation Authority had awarded about Rs. 18 lakhs to be paid to cane Suppliers of India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet Bellary District, Mysore State for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, the Joint Secretary, Food and Agriculture, on the appeal preferred by the India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., has reduced this amount to rupees one-and-a-half lakhs only ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Cane Growers were not given a chance to explain their case before the Appellate Authority ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) : Yes, Sir. The amount was reduced on an application for exemption filed by the factory on grounds of inadequate profits. The reduction was effected in accordance with a formula of uniform application to the industry.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The nature of the formula was such that hearing the cane growers was not necessary. It related to determination of surplus after meeting agreed charges.

Committee on Indian Tea Association Scheme for Rehabilitation of Refugees

2539. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the final report and recommendations of the Inquiry Committee constituted to probe into the working of the Indian Tea Association Scheme for rehabilitation of refugees in the tea estates of cachar district of Assam ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to fix a deadline for solving the residential problem of rehabilitation of the refugees under the Indian Tea Association Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Commi tee submitted its report last month. The report is under consideration of the Government and efforts are being made to expedite a decision on the findings and recommendations of the Enquiry Committee.

Famine in Mizo District of Assam

2540. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the acute famine conditions prevalent in the disturbed Mizo District of Assam ; and

(b) if so, what steps have so for been taken or proposed to be taken to mitigate people's sufferings there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Central Government has not received any intimation about the prevalence of famine conditions in the Mizo District of Assam. The matter was referred to the State Government and they have stated that they are collecting the necessary information. This will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

गैर सरकारी सार्थी में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों के लिये मजूरी बोर्ड

2541. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-सरकारी सार्थी में दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों को पर्याप्त मजूरी नहीं मिलती है और नियोजक उनका शोषण कर रहें हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके लिये कोई मजूरी बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके पंचाट को लागू किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या तत्काल कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई अध्ययन नहीं किया है ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जो प्रतिष्ठान मजूरी बोर्डों और न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते, उनमें मजूरी सम्बन्धित पक्षों द्वारा आपसी बातचीत सामूहिक सौदाकारी के जरिये तय की जा सकती है । सरकार द्वारा कोई विशेष कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कांडा ब्लॉक में पशुवध

2542. श्री राम चरण :
श्री शिव चरण लाल :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के

पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में कांडा में दीवाली के बाद 'कांडा' मेला लगता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त मेले में 40 से 50 भैंसों का वध किया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार वहां पशु वध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये उचित कार्यवाही करेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

पौड़ी (उत्तर प्रदेश) में शराब की दुकान

2543. **श्री राम चरण :**
श्री शिव चरण लाल :

क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पौड़ी में शराब की दुकान के लिये ठेका दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप पौड़ी तथा उसके निकटवर्ती गांवों के निवासियों को, जिसमें छात्र शामिल हैं, पीने के दुर्व्यसन के शिकार हो गए हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस ठेके को वापस लेने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) से (घ). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पौड़ी में देसी 'स्पिरिट' की एक दुकान चलाने का 1 अप्रैल, 1968 से एक वर्ष के लिये, ठेका दिया है। पीने के दुर्व्यसन के विषय में पौड़ी तथा उसके निकटवर्ती गांवों के निवासियों या छात्रों सम्बन्धी, कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं। दुकान का ठेका वापस लेने का कोई सुझाव नहीं है।

Employees State Insurance Scheme

2544. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears due from the employers on account of Employees State Insurance Scheme up to-date ;

(b) reasons for non-payment ; and

(c) steps taken to recover the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The amount of arrears as on 30th June, 1968, Rs. 4,51,00,384/-.

(b) Due to recent recession in the Industry, the crisis in the Textile Mills and general non-compliance by certain employers.

(c) Legal action under various sections of the Employee's State Insurance Act has been taken wherever necessary.

Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies in Faizabad

2545. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies in the Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh and the amount distributed by them as loan in the last three years ; and

(b) whether view of the backwardness of the district, long term loans would be advanced to the agriculturists of the district at lower rates interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY). (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Aerial Spraying of Pesticides in Rural Areas

2546. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

any complaints regarding irregularities in aerial spraying of pesticides in the rural areas ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been held into the same ; and

(c) the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Crossing of Animals into Pakistan

2547. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of the good-breed Cattle from Rajasthan drought hit areas have crossed into Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent further emigration and provide fodder to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government in respect of drought affected areas in Rajasthan :—

(i) The Government of Rajasthan has been delegated powers under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to control the stocks, prices and movement of fodder within the state.

(ii) The Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been requested to provide necessary facilities the to Government of Rajasthan in the matter of purchase procurement of fodder from their States.

(iii) The Ministry of Railways are transporting fodder to drought affected areas in Rajasthan on priority basis and have introduced concessional freight rates. Ministry of Railways have also agreed to a concession of 20 percent for transport of cattle from these areas to any other Station in India.

(iv) Requested by the Central Government the following States have agreed to provide grazing facilities for cattle from the areas affected by drought :—

Madhya Pradesh.	1,00,000	Nos. of cattle.
Uttar Pradesh.	60,000	-do-
Punjab.	10,000	-do-

(v) A grant of Rs. 2,75,000 has been released to the Central Council of Gosamvardhana by the Central Government for cattle relief work in drought affected areas.

(vi) The State Government have taken steps to purchase fodder, from within the State and outside, and also taken up a programme of supply of drinking water and irrigation water for fodder production on a priority basis.

P. & T. Officers in Faizabad District U.P.

2548. SHRI R.K. SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Faizabad district of U.P. ;

(b) the ratio of post offices to population in the district ;

(c) the all India ratio of Post Offices to population ; and

(d) whether more post offices are proposed to be opened in the Faizabad district during the Fourth Five Year Plan and if so, the names of those places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I K. GUJRAL) : (a) Post Offices : 329

Post Offices with telegraph facilities : 17

(b) One Post Office per 4,964 population.

(c) One Post Office per 4,390 population.

(d) The proposals for the fourth Plan period have not yet been finalised.

Subsidy on Rice Allocated to Kerala State

2549. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala Assembly passed a Resolution in the 2nd week of November, 1968 demanding subsidies on the centrally allotted rice to the Kerala State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government towards that resolution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is already subsidising the distribution of imported rice in Kerala State. It is not yet possible for the Government of India to provide any additional Central assistance to the State Government in this regard.

Need-based Minimum Wages for State Government Employees

2550. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered that the need-based wages to some Government employees and factory workers only attracts the constitutional provisions against discrimination ;

(b) whether the Central Government will subsidise State Governments to do the same for their employees if the Centre concedes need-based wages to its own employees ;

(c) whether it is a fact that higher wages will reduce employment opportunities ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will provide for employment insurance to those registered in the employment exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The grant of need based wages to some Government employees and factory workers need not necessarily attract any constitutional provisions against discrimination.

(b) No.

(c) It is not possible to arrive at a definite conclusion.

(d) There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

Working Group's Recommendations for Agrarian Reforms

2551. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Working Group of his Ministry has emphasised the need for radical agrarian reforms to bring about improvement in India's foodgrains and agriculture production ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government towards that resolution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The report of the sub-group on Land Reforms has been placed in the Parliament Library. It has been forwarded by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation for consideration and comments of the State Governments. The report has also yet to be considered by the Planning Commission.

Higher Rate of Bonus

2552. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will investigate that the employers pay the present bonus before conceding to the reported demand of the Indian National Trade Union Congress for a higher rate of Bonus ;

(b) when the rate of industrial dividends does not reflect any erosion from bonus payments, the grounds on which Government are subjecting consumers and the economy to bonus payments unrelated to productivity ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints that closure of factories, particularly 80 textile mills is partly due to the compulsory payment of bonus in the absence of profits ; and

(d) when consumption and expansion of industry are reduced by higher prices whether Government will consider to keep the Bonus Act in abeyance till inflationary conditions subside ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The present bonus formula embodied in the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, is based on the recommendations of the Tripartite Bonus Commission as accepted by Government. While taking decisions on the Commission's recommendations, their implications were fully taken into consideration. If any amendment has to be made in the Bonus Act all relevant facts will be taken into consideration.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Bonus for Cultivators in Assam

2553. SHRI B.N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India has decided to withdraw "Bonus" so long given to cultivators in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It has been reported that the Government of Assam have discontinued the system of payment of cultivators' bonus from November, 1968. The Food Corporation of India as the purchasing agent of the State Government is acting accordingly.

Action against Post and Telegraph Workers in Kerala in Connection with one-day Strike (19-9-68).

2554. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) how many employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department (Kerala circle) were proceeded against in connection with the token strike of the 19th September ;

(b) what were the various forms of action taken ;

(c) how many were reinstated following the cabinet decision; and

(d) how many are at present under suspension and under termination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) 3,218

(b) Suspension from service, termination of services by payment of one month's salary in lieu of notice, of termination of services, disciplinary proceedings under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and appeal) Rules and breack of service for the unauthorised absence from duty.

(c) notices of termination of service on 2,365 employees have been withdrawn.

(d) (i) 567 under suspension.

(ii) 289 under termination.

Cut in the Salary of P and T Workers in Kerala

2555. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the salaries of several employees of the P and T Department in Kerala Circle were cut for many days on charges of shouting of slogans and similar other charges between the period from the 19th September and the 18th October, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, how many employees have been affected by such salary cuts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No but, officials unauthorisedly absenting themselves from duty during office hours or refusing to perform the work assigned to them on any day after 19-9-1968 were not paid for that day under the normal departmental rule.

(b) In terms of the reply given to part (a), the number of employees so affected is 1,567.

Indian Institute of Technology Consumers Cooperative Society, Kanpur

2556. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pelased to state :

(a) whether the audit report for the Consumers Co-operative Society under the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur shows a deficit of Rs. 47,000 from 1962 to 1967 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the President of the Society elected in March, 1968 has not been allowed to take charge as yet becausc the accounts are not ready ; and

(c) if so, steps taken towards eradication of corruption in this Co-operative Society and for its proper running ?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURUPDASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of House.

Agricultural Extension Officers in West Bengal

2557. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Agricultural Extension Officers (West Bengal) non-gazetted S.A.S. Class I, have not yet been made gazetted although Officres of similar cadre in West Bengal *viz.* joint Block Development Officers Veterinary Assistant surgeons and District Marketing Officers, have been given gazetted rank ;

(b) if so, the reasons for making Agricultural Extension Officers gazetted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Confirmation of Agricultural Extension Officers of West Bengal

2558. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an assurance was given by Government to confirm all Agricultural Extension Officers who have rendered more than three years service in West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Agricultural Extension Officers who have rendered 8 to 9 years service are still temporary : and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Distributions of Seeds to Farmers in West Bengal

2559. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Radio Broadcast is made in Calcutta to the effect that seeds for distribution to the cultivators are available at different Block Development Offices in West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such seeds are not available at those offices immediately after the annouccment in the Radio ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for making such pre-mature announcement leading to inconvenience to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Implementation of Wage Board Awards in Mining Industries other than Coal

2560. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the mining industries other than the coal industry have implemented the wage board awards ;

(b) if so, when the awards were implemented and what are the new scales *vis-a-vis* the old ones ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government to get them implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Wage Boards were set up for Iron Ore, Limestone and Dolomite Mining Industries. A statement showing the number of mines which have implemented the recommendations and those which have not implemented is enclosed.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Mines	Total No. of Mines	No. of Mines which have implemented Fully	Partially	No. of Mines which have not implemented
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Iron Ore	376	69	8	299
2.	(a) Limestone	283	32	16	235
	(b) Dolomite	39	16	2	21

(b) The recommendations were to be implemented from 1st January, 1967. Information regarding the new scales recommended by the Wage Board is available from the Boards' reports.

(c) The recommendations are not enforceable statutorily and implementation has to be secured mainly through persuasion and advice. Necessary efforts in this regard continue to be made.

Sea Food Industry

2561. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have plans for the development of sea food industries ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof and specially how much of the sea food is consumed inside the country and how much is exported abroad per year and what foreign exchange is earned therefrom per year ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The programme under consideration for the Fourth Plan provides for raising the level of annual marine fish production from 9 lakh tonnes to about 15 lakh tonnes by the end of Fourth Plan. The additional production is sought to be achieved by introducing 8,000 mechanized boats and 300 medium and large vessels. At present about 90% of the fish production is consumed within the country and the same percentage is likely to be maintained at the end of the Fourth Plan. On the basis of the proposed programme it is evisaged that the annual foreign exchange earning from fish exports which is now of the order of Rs. 18 crores will go up to Rs. 48 crores at the end of the Fourth Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Marriages among Prohibited Relationship

2562. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that marriage among prohibited relationship is illegal for all communities in the country ;

(b) if not, for which communities and for what specific reasons it is considered legal ;

(c) whether Government propose to make change in this law of marriage among prohibited relationship ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) There is no uniform law of marriage in India. Under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 which is enabling in character and under which any two persons may contract a marriage, a marriage may be solemnised between parties within the degrees of prohibited relationship as defined in that Act in cases where a custom governing at least one of the parties permits of a marriage between them. Under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, a marriage may be solemnised between any two Hindus who are not within the degrees of prohibited relationship as defined in that Act in case where a custom or usage governing each of them permits of a marriage between the two. Under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1886, which applies in the case of Parsees, persons who are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity as set forth in that Act cannot contract a valid marriage. In all other cases, prohibited relationship for purposes of marriage is governed by the personal law of the parties (e.g Muslim Law in the case of Muslims) or the customary law applicable to the parties.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Rehabilitation Work in Manipur

2563. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Manipur have suspended the work of rehabilitating the 214 odd refugee families from Pakistan at Jiribam Sub-Division, Manipur ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have given agricultural and homestead land to these refugees ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the grant in detail ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Government of Manipur and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

पुरानी लाजपत राय मार्केट दिल्ली में दुकानें

2554. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सत्य है कि पुरानी लाजपत राय मार्केट दिल्ली में शेष सभी 84 दुकानों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अलाटियों को दुकानें अलाट करने में विलम्ब किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि अलाटमैंट करने के बाद भी अलाटियों को कुछ दुकानों का कब्जा नहीं दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) 66 दुकानें तैयार हो चुकी हैं। योजना में परिवर्तन के फलस्वरूप दो दुकानों के निर्माण का कार्य छोड़ दिया गया है और 16 दुकानें निर्माणाधीन हैं।

(ख) से (ङ). 66 दुकानों का कार्य केवल अक्तूबर, 1968 में ही पूर्ण हुआ है। 66 दुकानों में से 35 दुकानें पहले ही लाटरी द्वारा अलाट की जा चुकी हैं। शेष 31 दुकानों के अलाट करने के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है। निर्माणाधीन 16 दुकानों में से भी 15 दुकानें लाटरी निकाल कर

अलाट की जा चुकी हैं। जैसे ही वे तैयार होंगी उनका कब्जा दे दिया जायगा। निर्माणाधीन दुकानों में से शेष एक दुकान दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अलाट की जायेगी।

Gratuity Benefits to the Workers of Bombay Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi

2565. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement was signed in May. 1965 between the Management of the Bombay Co. (P) Ltd., Delhi and its workers for the payment of Gratuity benefits at the time of retrenchment/retirement of the workers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the copy of the said agreement was neither sent to the Delhi Administration nor to other authorities concerned or to its workers ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken by the Management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No such agreement was arrived at before the Conciliation Officer, Delhi. It has however, been ascertained from the Company that the agreement relating to payment of gratuity to the staff of the Company in Bombay is also applicable to the staff at Delhi.

(b) No copy of the agreement has been received in the Labour Department of Delhi Administration.

(c) The Delhi Administration has no knowledge of the agreement relating to gratuity for the staff in Bombay. It is not also compulsory under law for the parties to send copy of a settlement to Government authorities.

Bombay Co (P) LTD. Delhi

2566. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RAHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many foreign-owned companies are being closed down in India ;

(b) what benefits Government have ensured under the rules which would be given to the workers in case of mass retrenchement in the foreign companies ;

(c) whether all the benefits have been given to the employees of the Bombay Co. (P) Ltd. Delhi ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No specific information is available.

(b) Necessary provisions exist in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(c) Retrenched workmen have been given the retrenchment compensation and one month's wages in lieu of the notice. A dispute regarding gratuity is pending for conciliation, under Delhi Administration.

(d) Does not arise.

बम्बई में चीनी के स्टाक जमा करना

2567. श्री एस० एम० जोशी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बम्बई के कुछ व्यापारियों ने, मिल-मालिकों की सांठ-गांठ से चीनी के बड़े-बड़े स्टाक जमा कर लिये हैं जिससे चीनी की कीमतें बढ़ जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चीनी की जमाखोरी तथा इसके फलस्वरूप इसके मूल्य में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) 1 अक्तूबर, 1968 को चीनी की थोक तथा फुटकर कीमतें क्या थीं ;

(घ) 13 नवम्बर, 1968 को चीनी की थोक तथा फुटकर कीमतें क्या थीं ; और

(ङ) सस्ते दामों पर चीनी देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार इस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) और (घ). बम्बई में पहली अक्तूबर, 1968 और 13 नवम्बर, 1968 को खुले बाजार में चीनी के थोक तथा खुदरा मूल्य इस प्रकार थे : —

	पहली अक्तूबर, 1968	18 नवम्बर, 1968
थोक मूल्य (प्रतिक्विंटल)	330 से 350 रुपये के बीच	330 से 335 रुपये के बीच
खुदरा मूल्य (प्रति-किलोग्राम)	3.30 से 3.70 रुपये के बीच	3.30 3.50 रुपये के बीच

(ङ) जब चालू सीजन में चीनी का अधिक उत्पादन होने से खपत के लिए अधिकतर मात्राएं निर्युक्त करना सम्भव हो जाएगा, तब चीनी के मूल्य नीचे आने की आशा है ।

Co-operative Farming in Manipur

2569 SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have taken any decision to discourage the co-operative farming and allotment of land to co-operative farming societies ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) If the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the list of the co-operative farming societies including proposed societies getting land for farming purposes in Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) no, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) list is laid on the Table of the house *[Placed in Library See.* No. L.T. 23771/68]

Panchayat Pradhans in Manipur

2570. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is widespread discontantment among the Panchayat Pradhans and the Members of the Panchayats in Manipur and they have threatened resignation on masse ;

(b) if so, the grievances of the Panchayat Pradhans and the reasons for the proposed resignations : and

(c) the steps Government have so for taken to make the Panchayats function according to the provisions of the relevant Act and for ensuring the Panchayati Raj in Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). President of Manipur State Panchayat Parishad forwarded to the Manipur Administration a resolution of Gram Panchayats of Manipur demanding introduction of Bill providing for the three-tior system of Panchayati Raj in the Union Torritory ; it was also stated in the resolution that Gram Panchayats would resign jointly if the Bill was not introduced as demanded

(c) Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act 1947 providing for establishment of Gram Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats was extended to the Union Tarritory in January 1960, and all necessary Rules under the Act were framed. The Act, however, does not cover the Hill Areas. According to the Union Torritory Administration, due encouragement is being given to the Pauchayats to function effectively. All Pradhanes of the Panchayats in a Block are members of the Block Development Committee, and as such participate in the formulation and implementation of Block Programmes. Programmes like Rural Manpower and Applied Nutrition are implemented through the Gram Panchayats. Grante-in-aid are paid to Panchayats for furniture, stationary, Panchayat Ghars, Nyaya Panchayat Ghars etc. A scheme for providing financial assistance for taken up remunerative projects by Panchayats has also been drawn up.

A draft Bill for introduction of two-tier system of Panchayati Raj-Panchyats at the village level, and Panchayat semities at the Block level-isunder consideration ; as Manipur is a single district territory, the bill does not provide for Zilla Parished.

Cultivable Land under Tenant-Cultivation System in Tripura

2571. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how much of the total cultivable land in Tripura and in the whole of the country is at present under tenant-cultivation system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The proportion of leased-in households to total cultivating households in 1961 was 36.42 percent as against the all-India average of 23.56 percent.

सूरतगढ़ तथा जेतसर में केन्द्रीय पंजीकृत फार्म

2572. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरतगढ़ तथा जेतसर में केन्द्रीय पंजीकृत फार्म के अन्तर्गत कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि है ;

(ख) क्रमशः कितने क्षेत्र में फल और सब्जियां उगाई जाती हैं और कितनी भूमि में खेती नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बिना खेती की भूमि को स्थानीय किसानों को पट्टे पर देने का है ; यदि हां, तो कब, और यदि नहीं तो क्यों ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) :

(क) सूरतगढ़ फार्म 30331 एकड़
जेतसर फार्म 22162 एकड़

(ख) सूरतगढ़ में 245 एकड़ क्षेत्र में फलोद्यान है । किसी भी प्रकार के फलज जेतसर में नहीं उगाये जा रहे हैं । जेतसर या सूरतगढ़ के किसी भी क्षेत्र में वनस्पतियां नहीं उगाई जा रही हैं ।

सभा पटल पर रखा गया विवरण दोनों फार्मों में गत 3 वर्षों की खरीफ और रबी फसलों के दौरान खेती किये गये क्षेत्रों को बतलाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—2378/68]

(ग) यदि समुचित सिंचाई की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों तो सरकार समस्त कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र पर फसल उगाने के लिए सशक्त है । स्थानीय कृषकों को भूमि पट्टे पर देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

केंद्रीय यंत्रीकृत फार्म, सूरतगढ़

2573. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पशुओं को चरने के लिए केन्द्रीय कृषि यन्त्रीकृत फार्म, सूरतगढ़ की कितनी भूमि चरवाहों को पट्टे आदि पर दी गई है ;

(ख) उनके प्रति एकड़, प्रति 25 बीघे अथवा प्रति मुरब्बा कितना किराया लिया जाता है ; और

(ग) इससे कुल कितनी आय होती है और इसका किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) 5,518.50 एकड़ का क्षेत्र 1968 के दौरान चराने के लिए लगान पर दिया गया था ।

(ख) यह लगान 3.33 रु० से लेकर 10.00 रु० प्रति एकड़ तक था ।

(ग) 1968 के दौरान कुल आय 27,630 रुपये होगी । यह आय फार्म की अन्य आयकी

भांति सरकारी राजस्व के रूप में मानी जाती है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के आगरा जिले में पम्पों के लिए अनुदान

2574. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 में आगरा जिले में पम्पों के लिए कितना अनुदान दिया गया था और यह भुगतान किस सिद्धांत के अन्तर्गत किया गया था :

(ख) उक्त सिद्धांत के अन्तर्गत कितने मामलों में आवेदकों को अनुदान नहीं दिया गया और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के बारे में, जिनको अनुदान नहीं दिया गया था, क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि उन्हें अनुदान देने का विचार है, तो वह कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Construction of Building for Post and Telegraph Offices at Kolar (Mysore)

2575. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have dropped the proposal of constructing a building for posts and telegraphs offices at Kolar which is a Divisional Headquarter in the Mysore State ;

(b) if so, why and what has happened to the acquisition of site for the same ; and

(c) if not, when it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Land acquisition proceedings are being processed. After acquisition of land, the case for the construction of the Post Office building will be processed.

Accommodation for Posts and Telegraphs Offices at Shimoga (Mysore)

2576. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a building was purchased for the Posts and Telegraphs Office at Shimoga, Mysore State ;

(b) if so, why the rent is being paid every month in spite of its being purchased ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, whether there is any proposal to have the building constructed and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a proposal to construct a departmental building for Head Post Office, which is being processed.

कारखानों में तालाबंदी

2577. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कारखानों की राज्य-वार संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिनमें 1 जनवरी, 1967 से 31 अक्तूबर, 1968 की अवधि में घेराव, हड़ताल और नियमानुसार कार्य करने की धमकियों के कारण तालाबन्दी की गई थी अथवा तालाबन्दी करने की पूर्व सूचना दी गई थी ; और

(ख) कारखानों के उपर्युक्त निर्णय के

फलस्वरूप कितने कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो गये हैं अथवा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से सूचना मांगी गई है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

डाक तथा तार विभाग में हड़ताल के पश्चात नयी भर्ती

2578. **श्री मृत्युन्जय प्रसाद** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल तथा तत्पश्चात् उनके द्वारा नियमानुसार ही कार्य करने के कारण कुछ नये कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने पड़े थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन नये कर्मचारियों के भविष्य की रक्षा के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां, सेवा-मुक्त या मुअत्तल किये गये कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर नये कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गए थे ।

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे नये कर्मचारियों को नियमित रूप से सेवा में खपाने के अनुदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं जो श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के पदों की भर्ती की पात्रता के लिए स्थायी रूप से ढील दी गई शर्तों पर पूरे उतरते हैं ।

Provident Fund Arrears

2579. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
SHRI BALMIKI CHOUDHURY :
SHRI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHKI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI D.N. PATODIA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI R.K. SINHA :
SHRI J.M. BISWAS :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the total Provident Fund arrears have mounted up to Rs. 8 17 crores by the 31st March, 1968 as compared to Rs. 5.96 crores on the 31st March, 1967.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund has made proposals to Government for more stringent penalties on the defaulters ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Central Board of Trustrees has set up a Sub-Committee to go into the question of defaults. The Sub-Committee's Report is awaited.

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12 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Existence of Secret Transmitters in Hyderabad

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

The existence of secret transmitters in Hyderabad, broadcasting news to Rawalpindi.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B .CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. the State Government have informed us that they have no information regarding existance of any secret transmitters in

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Hyderabad, broadcasting news to Rawalpindi. This matter has been raised in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and we are informed that the State Government are making further inquiries.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious matter and the statement of the hon. Minister, in reply to the Calling Attention Notice, is marked by a lamentable absence of seriousness. He has treated it like a wedding invitation. Our country is at the cross-roads of a very serious situation wherein attempts are being made by foreign powers to interfere in the internal security and administration of our country.

MR. SPEAKER : Now come to the question.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is giving the background.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I am coming to transmitters. The installation of transmitters is only a part of that comprehensive and diabolical scheme on our frontiers and sensitive areas. Hostiles are crossing over to other countries and coming back with arms and ammunition and our frontiers are being treated like a football ground. Transmitters are being installed at various places and information is collected and transmitted. Even in Andhra...

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Kerala ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : There is no such instance in Kerala. If this had happened in Kerala the Home Minister would have asked the CRP to take over that State. A Congress member of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly, Shri Venkatanarayana, has made a charge in the State Assembly that even responsible persons have said that Pakistani agents are active in all offices of the the government, especially in the Information and Public Relations Department. Sir, you will perhaps kindly remember that some time back a Pakistani agent was caught from the kitchen of the AICC. Pakistani agents are working in various departments. The foreign countries are encouraged to treat us very shabbily because when our Ministers go abroad they present a picture of weakness. Some time back the hon. Law Minister visited the United States of America and condemned a State Government there.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to stop you some where. Till now what all you have said is irrelevant. After all, what has the United Nations, the Law Minister, the AICC Office and everything has to do with this... *(Interruption)* ?

SHRI A SREEDHARAN : He made a statement there condemning the Kerala State Government to please his American masters... *(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to the question of the Hyderabad transmitter.

THRI A. SREEDHARAN : On the floor of this House a question was asked about the functioning of a transmitter at Rishikesh when Mahesh Yogi brought transcendental meditation and colossal disgrace to the country, and the Home Minister had said that no transmitter was there. Now news comes from Andhra that there is a transmitter and the Home Minister in his statement has referred to the reply given in the Legislative Assembly there. The Andhra Minister has stated that a small transmitter cannot relay information to such distant places. Perhaps he does not know the developments in modern science. There can be powerful transmitters somewhere else in India and a small transmitter can pass on information to these powerful transmitters which can relay the information to foreign countries.

What I would like to say is that there is a big conspiracy going on in this country in which transmitters and espionage activities are involved. Foreign agents are infiltrating into our services. A full scheme is drawn up by foreign powers to sabotage the security and integrity of this country. This a very serious matter. I would like to ask the Home Minister whether he will appoint a committee consisting of Members of Parliament and experts to go into the entire question of

espionage, the activities of foreign agents in this country and the hippies who roam about our streets. Let the Home Minister not say that I have made certain comments and he is not going to reply because that is his usual tactics. My question is very clear and explicit. Will he take it as a very serious matter and order a comprehensive inquiry in this matter by constituting a committee consisting of Members of Parliament and experts ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : My answer to the last question, because that is the only question that he has asked, is 'No'. In this matter merely appointing committee does not help in any way. If his concern and anxiety is about expionage activities, I am prepared to share it with him. We have never denied that there are espionage activities.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : They have increased.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: It is quite possible and we will have to be more careful about it. I would like to assure this House that we are taking more and more care about these activities... (*Interruptions*). But about this particular matter I would like to sound a caution because sometimes these rumours are made use of for increasing communal feelings also. I have found in the case of last few communal troubles in different parts of the country that such a rumour also was at the back of the whole trouble.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : How can communal trouble be incited by this ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : It is not a rumour. The Andhra Government has made a statement about this.

SHRI Y. B CHAVAN : I will have to deal with all the aspects of the problem. About the existence of transmitters in Hyderabad City my information is that this is not confirmed by our own inquiries and also by the inquiries that were made by the Hyderabad authorities. This is all that I am saying. But if he means that we will have to take more care about it, I share his concern.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है और पिछले कई सालों से यह चिन्ता का विषय बना हुआ है। यह समाचार भी प्रायः मिलते हैं कि ट्रांसमीटरों से समाचार ब्राडकास्ट हुए हैं। इलाहाबाद के दंगे के बारे में यही कहा गया कि उनका समाचार पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने पहले दिया। बिहार के कई गांवों में घटनायें हुयीं और उनके समाचार यहां के समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित नहीं हुए और वहां प्रकाशित हो गये। गुजरात के मुख्य मन्त्री, श्री बलवन्त राय मेहता विमान दुर्घटना में मारे गये, विमान को राडार देख सकता है लेकिन विमान में कौन है यह नहीं देख सकता, उसके बारेमें उसकी सूचना भी वहां गई है। वेरावल के बारे में भी पाकिस्तान रेडियो से ब्राडकास्ट आ रहा है। तो यह बड़ा चिन्ता का विषय है और इसके बारे में यह केवल कह देने से कि वहां पर यह नहीं हुआ है इससे इस बात का समाधान नहीं होता है। यह एसपियोनाज के साथ ट्रांसमिटरों का सम्बन्ध है। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केवल इसलिए कि इससे साम्प्रदायिक भावनायें भड़कती हैं इसलिए इस बात को दबाना चाहते हैं कि यहां पर कोई ट्रांसमीटर नहीं। या जितने ये आरोप लगे हैं समाचार पत्रों में और जिम्मेदार लोगों ने लगाये हैं कि ट्रांसमीटर्स हैं और इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं। क्या उनकी पूरी जांच उन्होंने की है और जांच करने के बाद इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं कि इस प्रकार की कोई बात नहीं होती है ? और अगर होती है तो उसकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या पग उठाये हैं ?

SHRI Y. B CHAVAN : I do not want to give an impression that we are satisfied that there are no transmitters. I am not making that sort of a statement. Wherever specific allegations and rumours were spread, they were checked up and, on

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

this point, I can say that we are satisfied and they were not substantiated. I do not want to give a wrong feeling as if I am convinced that there is no possibility of some transmitter working somewhere. I do not want to give that impression. My information, in this respect, is that at least in some cases we found that the rumours were kept alive in certain areas, we checked up and they were not substantiated.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : श्रीमन् असेम्बली में वहां के मिनिस्टर मि० राजू ने, ट्रांसमीटरों की जो बात थी उसको इस आधार पर कहा कि पाकिस्तान के दोनों हिस्से हैदराबाद से 14-14 सौ मील दूर हैं इस लिए कोई पावरफुल ट्रांसमीटर हो तभी वहां सन्देश भेजा जा सकता हैं, इसी आधार पर वे कहते हैं कि हमारी सूचना यह हैं कि ऐसा कोई ट्रांसमीटर यहां नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जापान ने ऐसे ट्रांसमीटर नहीं बनाये हैं जो कि पाकेट में रहते हैं लेकिन वे उतने ही पावरफुल होते हैं और उसी तरह से मैसेज रिले करते है ? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस तरह की शिकायतें अक्सर देश भर में होती रहती हैं तो क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया हैं कि ऐसे ट्रांसमीटर्स से जो मैसेजेज रिले की जायं उनको रास्ते में ही कैच कर लिया जाय और प्रोटेक्शन का प्रबन्ध किया जाय ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not depend upon the argument which the hon. Minister made in the Assembly that only because there is 1400 miles distance, information cannot be conveyed in that way. That is not so. The technological development is going very fast. Even if the transmitter is weak, the receiver can be powerful and it can certainly receive the information Sometimes, even small but very powerful transmitters are developed. I am not depending on that argument to say it is not true. I am depending upon other information which, I am sorry I cannot reveal.

SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH SHASTRI : What about catching of the messages ? What about monitoring ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Monitoring, of course, can be done.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आंध्र असेम्बली में जो यह कहा गया है कि प्रिलिमिनरी इंक्वायरी करने के बाद इसका कन्फर्मेशन नहीं हुआ लेकिन उन्होंने इस मामले में अच्छी तरह से पूरी इंक्वायरी नहीं की है और उन्होंने कहा है कि हम इसमें और इंक्वायरी करेंगे । लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि यह कोई हैदराबाद की ही बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक आम बात है, जब भी कभी कहीं कम्युनल रायट्स होते हैं या कोई डिस्टर्वेन्सेज़ होते हैं अपने देश में, तो प्राय: उसकी खबर पाकिस्तान वाले और उनका रेडियो पहले देता है । जब 19 सितम्बर को पठानकोट में गवर्नमेंट सर्वेण्ट्स की स्ट्राइक हुई और सुबह साढ़े 6 बजे फायरिंग हुई तो उस समय तक पठानकोट में भी उसका पता नहीं था कि फायरिंग हुई और उसमें लोग मरे हैं लेकिन सुबह सात बजे ही पाकिस्तान के रेडियो ने इसका ब्राडकास्ट किया । आंध्र असेम्बली में भी वहां के मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि 14 सौ मील कवर करने के लिए बहुत पावरफुल ट्रांसमीटर की जरूरत होगी । लेकिन जब चेकोस्लोवाकिया के अन्दर रूस की तरफ से गड़बड़ हुई तो वहां कितने ही ट्रांसमीटर्स चलते थे जो कि यहां दिल्ली में भी सुने जा सकते थे, हालांकि रशा के लोग उनको रोकना भी चाहते थे लेकिन फिर भी वहां से न्यूज का ट्रांसमिशन होता था । इसलिए यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि कोई बहुत बड़ा ट्रांसमीटर हो, बल्कि इंसटलेशन हो, छोटे ट्रांसमीटर्स से भी यह चीज हो सकती है ।

अब मैं एक-सवाल मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं । एक तो यह कि जो आपकी फारेन मोनीटरिंग सर्विस है आल इंडिया रेडियो की, जिस के अन्तर्गत आप फारेन रेडियो स्टेशन्स को

पकड़ते हैं उसके द्वारा कितने केसेज़ में आपने यह पाया कि हिन्दुस्तान से पहले पाकिस्तान के रेडियो ने यहां की न्यूज़ को ब्राडकास्ट किया ? यह बड़ी रेलिवेंट चीज है इसीलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या इसकी भी आपने इंक्वायरी की कि कितने केसेज़ में यहां की आल इंडिया रेडियो की फारेन मोनीटरिंग सर्विस ने यह मालूम किया कि हिंदुस्तान के रेडियो को बाद में पता चला और वहां के रेडियो ने पहले ब्राडकास्ट कर दिया ? अगर आपने इस बात की इंक्वायरी की है तो कितने केसेज़ में ऐसा हुआ और कितने केसेज़ में ऐसा नहीं हुआ ?

दूसरे यह कि आपकी जो विदेशी मोनीटरिंग सर्विस आल इंडिया रेडियो की है और आपका जो इंटेलिजेंस है, उनमें आपस में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन है ? क्योंकि विदेशी रेडियो से जब कोई ऐसी खबर आये और आल इंडिया रेडियो उस खबर को इंटेलिजेन्स को पास आन कर दे और यह कह देगा कि यह खबर पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने कही है या फलां रेडियो ने कही है तो इंटेलिजेन्स उसकी जांच करता है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं, तो उसकी क्या व्यवस्था है ?

इसके अलावा आंध्र असेम्बली में एक कांग्रेस मेंबर ने भी यह बात कही है कि यह केवल ट्रांसमीटर की बात नहीं है बल्कि दफ्तरों में भी बहुत सारे जासूस हैं। इस बात को आप ने भी पढ़ा होगा। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार केवल कड़ा प्रबन्ध कर दे इससे नहीं होगा बल्कि लोगों में भी एक भावना आनी चाहिये कि इस तरह की जो चीजें होती हैं उन पर वे निगाह रखें और ऐसी कोई खबर मिलने पर सरकार को सूचित करें तो ऐसी भावना को पैदा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : General monitoring, of course, goes on. But I cannot make a general statement whether the monitoring has found out any such transmitter or not. But one or two points which were specifically brought to our notice were checked up and it was found that they were not true. This is what I have said, and I am repeating it again. I said, I do not want to give any suggestion that no espionage activity is going on or no transmitter is working anywhere. I cannot give that sort of an impression. But my only point is that, if an atmosphere is to be created in this matter, it cannot be done merely by talks or other things ; it is a basic thing expected of every patriotic citizen that he will not only help in preventing any espionage activity but also try to expose it if he has any doubt or suspicion anywhere. In this matter I will need the co-operation of everybody, not only government agency but every individual and every institution.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the co-ordination between the Intelligence Department and the Monitoring Service ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I can only say that there is co-ordination. If you ask me what is the co-ordination, how can I answer it ? (*Interruptions*). I can only say that there is co-ordination.

श्री आर. फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए मुझे किसी भी विदेशी सरकार से झगड़ा नहीं करना है क्योंकि आज के इस आधुनिक युग में जासूसी करना हर सरकार अपना पवित्र कर्त्तव्य समझती है और अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इसको अपना कर्तव्य नहीं मानती है तो वह अपनी नालायकी के कारण ही, और किसी कारण नहीं···(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई गाली नहीं है बल्कि यह अस्लियत है ; कल इसी सदन में जब मैंने प्रीमियर इन्क्योरेन्स कम्पनी को लेकर मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न पूछा था तो उसके उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा था कि अखबारों से हमें पता चला, हमारी अपनी कोई खबर नहीं है। इस बात को लेकर ही इस सरकार की लायकी और नालायकी की बात तय हो जाती है। अब जो मन्त्री जी ने

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

कहा कि इस किस्म की जो खबरें आती हैं उनसे जातीय दंगों, कम्युनल फीलिंग्ज को बल मिलता है तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले इस बात का खुलासा और सफाई होनी चाहिए कि जासूसी का जाति और धर्म से कोई रिश्ता नहीं है। सन् 63 में जब आपकी सरकार ने मुझे इस दिल्ली के अन्दर तिहाड़ जेल में रखा था तो उसी जेल में मेरे साथ पलटन के, एयर फोर्स के कई आफिसर थे जिनको कि कोर्ट मार्शल में सजा हुई थी क्योंकि उन्होंने पलटन के सीक्रेट्स पाकिस्तान को भेजे थे; उनमें कोई भी मुसलमान नहीं था। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि मेहरबानी करके इसमें जाति और धर्म की बात कतई न लायें।

अगर कभी कहीं भी हो तो उसको आगे के लिए भूल जांय और इस बात को इसमें लाने की गफलत आप कभी न करें।

अब यहां पर अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने हैदराबाद के सीक्रेट ट्रान्समिटर्स के मामले में एक बयान दिया है जो कि इस प्रकार है :

The State Government have informed us that they have no information regarding existence of any secret transmitters in Hyderabad, broadcasting news to Rawalpindi

गृह मंत्री महोदय के आज के इस बयान में और 26 तारीख के दी डैकन क्रानिकल न्यूज-पेपर में जो वहां की इस बारे में प्रोसीडिंग्स छपी हैं उनमें कुछ अन्तर दिखाई देता है और उसके बारे में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से सफाई चाहूंगा। अखबार में यह छपा है :

The Government's efforts to trace and seize any secret transmitter operating in the city and transmitting messages to Pakistan were being intensified.

इसका मतलब यह है कि पूरे आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार और उनकी पुलिस इस वक्त एक बहुत बड़े काम में लगी हुई है। वह ऐसे सीक्रेट ट्रान्समिटर्स की खोज में है। ऐसी स्थिति में यहां जो गृह मन्त्री महोदय ने वहां के बारे में सदन को जानकारी दी है :

We have no information regarding existence of any transmitter.

यह गलत है क्योंकि वहां विधान सभा में कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट जोरों से खोज कर रही है कि ऐसे ट्रान्समिटर्स कहां-कहां हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश की विधान सभा में यह जो उत्तर आया उससे साफ जाहिर होता है। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि हमें पता चला है कि वह है बाकी हम बहुत ही जबरदस्त प्रयास में हैं यह बात उन्होंने कही है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है :

Preliminary reports by the police indicates that a very powerful transmitter will be required to send messages either to western or eastern regions of Pakistan which are 1400 miles from Hyderabad.

अब यह कितना फेक्चरेक्चुल है और कितना नहीं है इसमें मुझे नहीं जाना है लेकिन यह कि कुछ ट्रान्समिटर्स ऐसे वहां पर हैं जरूर। इसलिये पहले तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से इस अन्दर के बारे में खुलासा चाहूँगा। दूसरी यह मौनीटियुरिंग वाली बात है क्योंकि उसको लेकर हिन्दुस्तान में कितने ही एमैच्योर ट्रान्समिटर्स स्टेशन हैं जिनको कि हैम स्टेशंस कहा करते हैं। कई जगहों पर हमारे देश में ऐसे हैम स्टेशंस चलते हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे कितने हैम स्टेशंस हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद हैं जिनको कि लाइसेंस तो शायद वह श्री के० के० शाह का मंत्रालय देता होगा लेकिन यह कोई हैम स्टेशंस को लो लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं तो किनको दिये जाते हैं यह तो पता ही होना चाहिये क्योंकि वह कोई जेब में हैम स्टेशंस को इधर, उधर डाल कर नहीं ले जाते हैं और यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि ऐसे कितने हैम स्टेशंस हिन्दुस्तान में चल रहे हैं। क्या यह हैम स्टेशन को लाइसेंस देते वक्त उस व्यक्ति के ऐंटिसिडैंट्स व राष्ट्रीयता के बारे में

देखभाल की जाती है कि वह इस हैम स्टेशन का इस्तेमाल किस तरीके से कर रहा है और क्या इसकी आपके पास कोई जानकारी है ? हैम स्टेशन से मैसेजेज ब्रोडकास्ट किये जाते हैं दुनिया के अलग-अलग स्थानों में। मेरे एक दोस्त जो कि गृह मंत्री महोदय के भी दोस्त हैं उनके हैम स्टेशन से जर्मनी व अमरीका को खबरें भेजी जाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह हैम स्टेशंस से दूसरे-दूसरे देशों को मैसेजेज जाते हैं उनकी मौनियुटरिंग करने के लिए आप के पास क्या कोई व्यवस्था है ? सेम्पुल सर्वे जैसा नहीं, सरप्राइज चैकिंग जैसी भी नहीं लेकिन यह जितने हैम स्टेशंस हैं आप उनकी मौनीयुट-रिंग करते हैं या नहीं और आपको कुछ पता रह पाता है कि उन हैम स्टेशंस से दूसरे देशों जैसे पाकिस्तान अथवा चीन को हमारे यहां से क्या मालूमात जाती है ?

SHRI Y. B CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member has not correctly followed my statement. I have never said that enquiries are completed. I did not want to say that. If you see the last sentence of my statement

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is your statement—not the information received from Andhra.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : ...I have said like this :

> "The matter had been raised in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and we are informed that the State Government are making further inquiries."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : Can the Centre not make any inquiry ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Centre make inquiry. They are making inquiries. I do not say that such inquiry should not be made. About the Ham transmitters he has raised the question about licenses.

This question will have to be directed to my hon. colleague the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Personally, I would require notice to say whether licences are given, the conditions of the licences, the number of licences and so on.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं नम्बर के लिये नहीं प्रैस करता लेकिन वह हैम लाइसेंस ग्रांट करने का प्रोसीज्योर क्या है ? उनके ऐटीसिडेंट्स आदि देखे या वैरीफाई किये जाते हैं या नहीं इसके बारे में तो मंत्री महोदय कुछ बतलायें।

MR. SPEAKER : The only point is whether such Ham stations can do this mischief.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री महोदय को प्रोसीज्योर के बारे में तो कुछ कहना चाहिए क्योंकि यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : What about their common friend ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is a technical question, and I cannot answer it offhand just now.

SHRI RANGA : Shri George Fernanades did not whnt information about the number of licences etc., but he only wanted to know the procedure followed by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, whether the antecedents of the person are verified and so on.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether the hon. Minister can answer it. It was only in Australia that I had seen that questions were asked without notice. But in India we have not been following that practice.

If hon. Members want, they can certainly change that. That would be a very interesting thing, because that would mean testing whether the Minister is really thorough with the subject. But we have not had that procedure here yet. Therefore, we shall have to rest content with this.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The hon. Minister can give this information some time later.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may ask for it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Yesterday, we had made a play that the Labour Minister should make a statement in regard to the LIC strike. You may kindly direct him to make a statement.

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Second Amendment Rules

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) Second Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S. O. 3928 in Gazettee of India dated the 9th November, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2349/68].

U. P. Kshetra Samities and Zila Parishads Rules and amendments to West Bengal Zila Parishads Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Samities and Zila Parishads (Inspection of Records and Giving of Copies) Rules, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 495-B/XXXIII-II-4(10)-65 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 12th October, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 237 of the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968 as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(2) A copy of West Bengal Notification No. 6496 AZP published in Calcutta Gazette dated the 19th October, 1968, making certain amendments to the West Bengal Zila Parishads (Election, Constitution and Administration) Rules, 1964, under sub-section (4) of section 112 of the West Bengal Zila Parishads Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2350/68].

Notifications under Government Savings Certificates Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :—

(1) The National Savings Certificates (First Issue) Third Amendments Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2056 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968.

(2) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2057 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—2351/68].

Report of Fourth General Elections

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the Fourth General Elections in India, 1967, Volume—I (General Hindi version) [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT – 2362/68].

12.29 hrs.

: PROPOSED LIC STRIKE

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Yesterday, we had requested that the

Labour Minister should make a statement in regard to the LIC strike.

MR. SPEAKER : When the Deputy-Speaker is there in the Chair, I know he would do that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have the same regard for you.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने इसके लिये वायदा किया था ।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not object to his making a statement. I am not standing in the way. If the Deputy-Speaker had said that, then it was from the Chair that he had made that observation.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : May I submit that the commitment is not by Shri Khadilkar but it was a commitment made by the Deputy-Speaker and hence it is binding on the Chair ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri George Fernanades both have pointed out that I had made some promise. There was no question of making any promise at all.

I only said that I had noted the contents. If he wants to take my words in that way I would be only too happy. I have already conveyed it to the Labour Minister.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : हाथी साहब इस पर उठकर कुछ कहें । अभी भी दो दिन बाकी हैं पांच तारीख को हड़ताल है यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है और अध्यक्ष महोदय आप मजदूर मन्त्री को कहें कि वह सदन में इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Labour Minister is here and let him make a statement. Otherwise, we shall be accused of indulging in politics.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balrampur) : You may admit a calling-attention-notice.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different matter. Admitting a calling-attention-notice is my privilege. Since a request has been made, and the leaders of the different parties are also asking for a statement, and the hon. Minister has heared it, according to the normal parliamentary practice he has to take note of the feelings expressed by the opposition and if not today, at least some time later make a statement. I leave it to him. I am not saying that he should make a statement here and now. Admitting a calling-attention-notice is my privilege. So, let us consider these things.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Let him make a statement *suo motu*. Otherwise, we shall be accused of having indulged in politics, that the strike was politically motivated, there was incitement to rebellion and so on.

———

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

> 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on, Tuesday the 26th November, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Foreign Marriage Bill, 1963 :
>
> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to make provision relating to marriages of citizens of India outside India be extended up to the first day of the Sixty-seventh Session of the Rajya Sabha."'

———

12.32 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Clause 3

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further clause-by-clause con-

[Mr. Speaker]

sideration of the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill. We had originally allotted only 3 hours for it, but we have already spent 8 hours on it. Yesterday, clause 2, which was a controversial clause, had been disposed of.

There are no amendments to clauses 3 and 4. So, I shall put them together to vote.

The question is :

"That clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(*Repeal and Saving*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 27, *for* "14th" *substitute* "20th". (13)

In spite of my best efforts yesterday I could not elicit any reply from the hon. Minister as to the actual motive underlying the effort to translate the ordinance into a statute. I had alleged yesterday that the only valid ground from the Government's point of view could be the desire to continue to persist with the cases which had been brought against the Central Government employees including railwaymen on the alleged ground of contravention of the ordinance which ordinance was promulgated in order to take action against such people as went on strike on the 19th September. There could be no other ground for behaving in this fashion.

This is in sharp contrast with what happened in 1960 when a similar ordinance was repealed by the same Government and was not sought to be transulated into an Act. This time the position is different. Government have adopted a more vindictive attitude and they want the ordinance to be lawful so that the cases which have been launched in court against all those people could be carried through and those persons could be persecuted, prosecuted and punished. I think the hon. Minister did not answer this point. In fact, he had evaded it yesterday. This show that Government's attitude is entirely one of victimisation. Therefore I am moving this amendment of mine to clause 5 which seeks to substitute '20th September' in place of '14th September'. In other words, the effect of this amendment is that no action can be taken in terms of that ordinance for anything which took place on the 19th September. I think he should agree to this amendment. As we have already pointed out from this side of the House, all the things that he wants to do or he has explained a great length that he wants to do or to prevent are already provided for under the existing Railway Act and Railway Rules.

There is no other logical explanation possible for their persisting in this attitude except that they want to see that the court cases are put through and the people concerned are punished and jailed and so on.

Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : The amendment is now before the House.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.M. POONACHA) : I am affraid it would not be possible for me to accept this amendment for the reason that in regard to whatever court cases are there, the judicial action will have to take its natural course. It cannot be argued now that because such court cases are there, this amendment should be accepted thereby watering down the objectives of the proposed legislation that we have before us. So, I am not able to accept this amendment.

My hon. friend was referring to certain measures which had been brought forward in 1960 and which were not subsequently brought on the statute-book. I would submit that conditions differ and therefore, there are valid reasons for putting this Bill on the statute-book as a permanent measure.

My hon. friend was also trying to point out the redundnacy of these provisions on the plea that the Railway Act and the rules thereunder contained similar provisions already. I beg to differ from him. The Railway Act as it stands now

provides for certain types of offences, but it does not in precise terms provide for dealing with the offences which we are now enumerating in this amending Bill. Therefore, this amending Bill is necessary in view of certain requirements for regular running of train service and train operations.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's point is this. He wants the date 20th September to be substituted in place of 14th September. I think he agrees to the clause being there, but he only wants a small concession and he wants the date 14th to be changed to 20th September, so that 19th September would not be covered. That is the only small concession which hon. Members are asking.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You consider it a small concession. We are grateful to you. He wants to cover the future We are requesting him not to give retrospective effect to it.

MR. SPEAKER : That is exactly what I have said.

SHRI C.M POONACHA : Whatever offences have been committed will have to be dealt with by the courts. This is a matter for the courts to decide.

MR. SPEAKER : Otherwise whatever action you have taken becomes illegal.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : He is, I think, trying to emphasise what is only too obvious. If an offence has taken place, it has to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of law, whatever law may be there. One has to accept that statement. What we are disputing at this stage is not that. The so-called offence took place under the particular law of the country as it then existed. This law did not exist then. To make these offences come within the purview of this law is what we are objecting to.

MR. SPEAKER : Ordinance was there.

SHRI NATH PAI : This particular Ordinance was there. An Ordinance is a temporary thing to deal with an emergency. It is a very dangerous step to make a permanent part of the statute of India what was intended as a temporary measure. What we are pleading is : let the so-called offences be dealt with under the normal law of the land ; let not what was a temporary measure be used against it. You have tried to explain it to him. Nobody is asking for a major concession in this. You have understood it. But has he ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am prepared to yield, if necessary. I am not in a hurry.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You have supported our cause.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 2, line 27, *for* "14th" *substitute* "20th". (13)

The Lok Sabha divided :

12.42 hrs.

DIVISION NO. 20

AYES

Ahmed, Shri J.
Badrudduja, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Behera, Shri Baidhar
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Dange, Shri S. A.
Desai, Shri Dinkar
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Fernandes, Shri George
Gopalan, Shri P.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Jha, Shiva Shri Chandra
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kucheiar, Shri G.
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Malahu Prasad, Shri
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nath Pai, Shri

Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Sen, Shri Deven
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri T. P.
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Sreedharan, Shri A.
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.

NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Kamble, Shri
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Poonacha, Shri C. M.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
Radhabai, Shrimati B.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Raj Deo Singh, Shri
Rajni Devi, Shrimati
Rajasekharan, Shri
Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri P. Antony
Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore

Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Sher Singh, Shri
Sheth, Shri T. M.
Shinkre, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Sudarsanam, Shri M.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Sursingh, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :. *Ayes*, 41 ; *Noes* ; 115

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : We shall fix up some time for the third reading.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Three hours.

MR. SPEAKER : For the whole Bill, the Business Advisory Committee fixed three hours. Now we should be reasonable. I would say at best one hour.

Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुख है कि मंत्री महोदय जिन्होंने यह विधेयक रखा है वह यह नहीं बता सके हैं कि यह विधेयक उन्होंने क्यों रखा है। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि वह पूरी तरह से विफल हो गये हैं यह बताने में कि इस विधेयक की क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है। वह इस बारे में देश को, इस सदन को विश्वास में लेने में बिल्कुल विफल हो गए हैं।

मैं उन से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस विधेयक के जरिये से आपने हमेशा के लिए हड़तालों पर ब्लैंकिट बैन लगा दिया है ?

12 43 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

अगर यह सही नहीं है तो क्या किसी भी स्थिति या परिस्थिति में सरकारी कर्मचारी या रेलवे कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर सकते हैं ? अगर कर सकते हैं तो कब कर सकते हैं। मेरे खयाल से तो यह बिल बिल्कुल कम्पलीट ब्लैंकिट बैन लगाता है स्ट्राइक्स के ऊपर। स्ट्राइक का अधिकार आज तक यह सरकार देती आई है और दुनिया के सभी प्रजातंत्रीय देश इसका अधिकार देते आए हैं। आपको मालूम होगा कि केरल गवर्नमेंट के बारे में हमारे ला मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा है कि कलैक्टिव डिफेंस का अधिकार होना चाहिये। अगर वहां की सरकार कुछ गलत काम करती है तो उसके खिलाफ कलैक्टिव डिफेंस होना चाहिए। इस चीज को

*The following Members also recorded their votes :
NOES : Sarvashri J. B. S. Bist and J. N. Pramanik.

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

में रखते हुए या तो आप यह कहें कि सरकार कभी गलती कर ही नहीं सकती है और अगर आप यह नहीं कहते हैं और आप इसको मानते हैं कि सरकार गलती कर सकती है और अगर एक बार भी वह गलती करे तो जो स्ट्राइक का अधिकार है क्या वह कलैक्टिव डिफेंस नहीं है ? केरल में आप कुछ कहते हैं और जब आपकी बारी आती है तो कुछ और कहते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह समझता हूं कि स्ट्राइक का अधिकार छीन कर आपने एक मौलिक जो अधिकार है, उस अधिकार पर कुठाराघात किया है । यह बिल जब कानून बन जाएगा तो यह एंटी-पीपल होगा और मौलिक अधिकारियों के ऊपर कलंक का टीका साबित होगा । यह ब्लैक बिल है ।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि वायोलेंस नहीं होना चाहिए । आप अगर यह कहते कि जो वायोलेंस करता है उसको सजा दो जानी चाहिये, मैं आपके साथ इत्तिफाक कर सकता था । सरकार यह कहती अगर कि सैबोटाजिग नहीं होना चाहिये तो मैं उसके साथ होता । लेकिन किसी भी परिस्थिति में हड़ताल हमेशा लिए आप इसको बन्द कर दें, तो क्या इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि यह सरकार टोटैलिटेरियनिज्म की तरफ जाना चाहती है ? वास्तव में सरकार चलाना रोप डांसिंग के बराबर होता है जहां पर आदमी को बड़ा बैलेंस करना पड़ता है । आपकी दिक्कतें हैं, इसको मैं मानता हूं । लेकिन दिक्कतों का यह मतलब नहीं है कि आप प्रजातंत्र का गला घोंट दें ।

जब इंग्लैंड में रेलवे वर्कर्ज की वर्क टू रूल स्ट्राइक चल रही थी तब मैं वहीं था । मैंने देखा कि वहां सरकार ने कोई एमरजेंसी डिक्लेयर नहीं की । यहां पर अगर सरकार को कोई तकलीफ है तो वह एमरजेंसी ला सकती है, आर्डिनेंस जारी करने की पावर उसके पास है । 1960 के बाद 1968 में जाकर एक दिन की टोकन स्ट्राइक हुई है । ऐसी अवस्था में कौन सा जस्टिफिकेशन है आपके पास की आप इसके बारे में एक रेग्युलर ला बनाना चाहते हैं । कोई भी आपके पास जस्टीफिकेशन नहीं है । अगर सरकार को कभी दिक्कत आती है तो वह आर्डिनेंस ला सकती है । आपको मालूम ही होगा कि जब भी एमरजेंसी आई है सदन के इधर के लोग भी और उधर के लोग भी हमेशा सरकार के साथ रहे हैं, सरकार का उन्होंने साथ दिया है । फंडेमेंटल राइट्स को ताक पर रख कर हमेशा आपके हाथ में हमने बागडोर दी है । चीनी हमला हुआ पाकिस्तान का हमला हुआ, तब सब आपके साथ थे । आज एक रेग्युलर एक्ट बनाने की क्या जरूरत है, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं । अगर आप को कुछ तकलीफ होती है तो जब तक डैमोक्रेसी है तब तक हमेशा होगी ही । हर एक सरकार को होती है । हर एक पार्टी जो डैमोक्रेसी में विश्वास रखती है उसको इस दिक्कत का, इस तकलीफ का सामना करना ही पड़ेगा । चूंकि हमारा विश्वास डैमोक्रेसी में है, इस वास्ते हमको बैलैंस्ड जजमेंट रखना चाहिये ।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई हैं जोकि हमेशा डैमोक्रेसी की दुहाई देते हैं । मैं इससे इत्तिफाक नहीं करता हूं । इसका कारण यह है कि जब तक वे पावर में नहीं आते हैं तब तक वे फंडेमेंटल राइट्स, डैमोक्रेटिक राइट्स इत्यादि की बातें करते हैं लेकिन कल को भगवान न करे हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई सैंटर में पावर में आ जाएं, तो मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों बनर्जी साहब, आप स्ट्राइक का अधिकार देंगे ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : देंगे ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या रूस में या चीन में स्ट्राइक का अधिकार है ? कहीं नहीं है । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की डैमोक्रेसी का तो मैं यही मतलब लगाता हूं कि अपनी आत्मा को दबा कर ईंट हो कर प्रजातंत्र की बात करते जाओ ।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई तो प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करते है, लेकिन सरकार तो करती है। अगर वह करती है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों आपने प्रजातंत्र का गला घोंटने की ठानी है ?

आज बीस साल बाद आप क्यों इस विधेयक को लाये हैं ? इसका कारण यह है कि यह सरकार आहिस्ता आहिस्ता अपने आपको कमजोर महसूस करने लग गई है। किसी भी सरकार या किसी भी पार्टी को ताकत जनता से मिलती है। जब जनता की स्पोर्ट कम हो जाती है किसी भी पार्टी को या सरकार को, तब वह कोशिश करती है कि किसी न किसी तरह से अपने कुर्सियां बनाये रक्खी जायें और ऐसा करने के लिए वह कानूनों की आड़ लेती हैं, पुलिस और मिलिटरी की आड़ लेती है। क्या अंग्रेजों की बात आप भूल गए हैं ? उनको लाठी, तलवार, गोलियाँ, पुलिस, मिलिटरी वगैरह नहीं बचा सकी। कारण यह है कि उस सरकार को जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त नहीं था। आपको भी यह कानून बचा नहीं सकेगा। यह उस चीज का कोई हल नहीं है।

मैंने खुद कहा है कि मैं सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा बार-बार हड़ताल पर जाना पसन्द नहीं करता, इसको अच्छा नहीं समझता कि वायोलेंस और गड़बड़ हो। लेकिन हड़ताल तभी होनी चाहिये जब जैनुइन डिफिकलटी हो। हड़ताल एक दम नहीं होती है। आप पहले यूनियंज को रिकगनाइज करते हैं। यूनियन लीडर्स को आपने छुट्टी दे रखी है कि वे यूनियंज का काम करें। यूनियंज उनके तनख्वाह देती हैं। वे सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं। आपने उनको काम करने की छुट्टी दी हुई है। इसका मतलब यह है कि बीस साल तक आप ट्रेड यूनियंज का काम चले, इसको बढ़ावा देते रहे हैं। जब ऐसी बात है तो आज आप उनका गला क्यों घोटना चाहते हैं ? क्या इसका जस्टिफिकेशन है ? अगर लोगों की भलाई की बात आप कहते हैं, तो मैं इसको मान लेता हूँ। लेकिन इस में लोगों की भलाई नहीं है। अगर कहीं वायलेंस होती है, या गड़बड़ होती है और जनता के हित में कोई कानून या आर्डिनेंस पास करना जरूरी है, तो कोई भी सदस्य उस पर एतराज नहीं करेगा। जहाँ तक 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोग कभी भी यह मांग नहीं करेंगे कि अगर किसी सरकारी कर्मचारी ने वायलेंस की है, तो उसको सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन अगर किसी ने यह सोचते हुए कि सरकार गलती पर है—और सरकार कई बार गलती करती है—शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से उसके विरुद्ध आवाज उठाई, या हड़ताल की, तो उसके इस अधिकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। इस लिए सरकार द्वारा इसके विरुद्ध हमेशा के लिए अपने हाथ में पावर्ज लेना गलत होगा।

सरकार को कानून का सहारा लेने के बजाये इस समस्या की जड़ में में जा कर सोचना चाहिए कि आखिर लोग ऐसे क्यों करते हैं। जब तक सरकार मौलिक रूप से इस समस्य का समाधान नहीं करेगी, तब तक कानून इस बारे में सहायक नहीं हो सकता है। आज स्टुडेंट्स को देखिये। जगह जगह पर झगड़े हो रहे हैं, हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी बन्द हो रही है, चारों तरफ लालेसनेस और इनडिसिप्लिन फैल रही है। यह सब कुछ क्यों हो रहा है ? सरकार के पास कानून है, दफा 144 है, पुलिस है। इसके बावजूद इस प्रकार की घटनायें क्यों हो रही हैं ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का कारण यह है कि आज तक सरकार ने इस देश को एक उचित दिशा, डायरेक्शन, नहीं दी है। वह लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने में असफल रही है। आज देश में करोड़ों आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं। आज स्कूलों-कालेज में पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थियों को मालूम नहीं है कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद उन्हें कोई नौकरी मिलेगी या नहीं। लाखों ऐसे रेल कर्मचारी हैं, जिन को पेट भरने के लिए रोटी भी नहीं मिलती है।

आखिर इन बातों का इन्तजाम किसने करना

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

है ? अगर बीस साल हुकूमत करने के बाद भी यह सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को रुपये की परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उन्हें 1947 में मिलने वाली तनख्वाह आज, 1968 में, नहीं दे सकती है, तो आज वह जो सजा रेल कर्मचारियों को दे रही है, वह उन्हें नहीं मिलनी चाहिए; वह सजा मेरे सामने बैठे हुए लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए, जो लोगों को रोटी देने में कपड़े और मकान की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए बुरी तरह से फेल हुए हैं। सरकार को इस समस्या के रूट काजमें जाना चाहिए।

पीछे किन्हीं परिस्थितियों में सरकार ने यह आर्डिनेंस तो निकाल दिया, लेकिन ताज्जुब इस बात पर है कि आज किसी किस्म की गड़-बड़ नहीं है, कोई हड़ताल नहीं हो रही है, लेकिन फिर भी यह कानून पास किया जा रहा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इनके दिमाग में हड़ताल है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आज जो परिस्थिति है, उसके लिए वर्तमान कानून, एग्जिसटिंग लाज ही काफी मजबूत है। अगर कोई आदमी रेल को रोकता है या रेलवे कर्मचारी को काम नहीं करने देता है, तो इंडियन पीनल कोड के अन्त-र्गत उसे गवर्नमेंट सरवेंट के काम में आबस्ट्रक्शन पैदा करने के जुर्म में पकड़ा जा सकता है। आज सरकार को और अधिक ताकत लेने की जरूरत नहीं है।

लेकिन हम ने देखा है कि इस सरकार को यह आदत हो गई है कि वह ज्यादा ताकत तो लेती जाती है, लेकिन जहां उसकी जरूरत नहीं है, वहां वह उसको इस्तेमाल करती है और जहां जरूरत है, वहां उसको इस्तेमाल नहीं करती है। आपको याद होगा कि पिछले सेशन में जब किसी सदस्य ने पूछा कि जो लोग माओ की तस्वीरें लगाते हैं या "अयूब जिन्दा-बाद" के नारे लगाते हैं, उन्हें गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया जाता है, तो श्री शुक्ल ने जवाब दिया कि सरकार के पास कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं है, जिसके मातहत उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया जा सके। उस बात को चार महीने हो गये हैं, लेकिन आज तक सरकार ऐसा कोई कानून बना कर नहीं लाई है, जिसकी आज केरल, कलकत्ता और कई दूसरे स्थानों पर जरूरत है।

इसके मुकाबले में सरकार एक ऐसा कानून ले कर आई है, जिसकी जरूरत नहीं थी। और वह कानून किस के विरुद्ध लाया गया है ? उन लोगों के विरुद्ध, जो उसके अपने अंग हैं।

मन्त्री महोदय इस सदन को यह विश्वास नहीं दिला सके हैं कि इस कानून की कोई जस्टिफिकेशन है। इस सरकार को लोगों के विश्वास पर जिन्दा रहना चाहिए। उसे कानून गोली और लाठी पर ही विश्वास नहीं रखना चाहिए। यह कानून एन्टी-लेबर, एन्टी-पीपल है और यह ब्लैक बिल है। जो लोग प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, उन सब को पूरे जोर से इसका विरोध करना चाहिए।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, this House has devoted more than 9 hours to this Bill and the number of amendments moved must have convinced the minister that it is not only that we want to oppose anything that the Government brings forward, but the Bill has such dangerous implication. Unless the Government thoroughly looks into it, it is going to illegalise strickes in this country. I know the Law Minister repeated that Government is not going to illegalise strikes. But the fact remains that this Bill is going to do that. Take obstruction of railway track. Are there no provisions in the statutes already passed under which a person who obstructs the railway track can be arrested ? There are. The right of the people to register their protest by obstructing or offering satyagraha is there in the Constitution. It is the inherent right. I would have understood that the Government was honest in its intentions if it had accepted an amendment that this Bill will not be

applicable to a token strike or a legal strike. But this amendment was rejected after a division.

Legal strike means regular notice according to law has been given. There is the right of pickoting we learnt from Gandhiji. If I give regular notice that I am going to picket at such and such a place to register my protest against an injustice, is that an illegal act ? Do you want to prevent even that ? I am completely surprised at the way this Government is functioning. For little things, they want to take more and more powers, because they are afraid of the people. There is no doubt about that. One by one they are curbing the powers of the people. They know they cannot tamper with the fundamental rights in the Constitution so easily. So, by some other means they want to curb the rights of the people by passing legislation like the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Central Industrial Security Force Act, etc. If you remove these demoratic rights of the people one by one, the people will ultimately take to unlawful violent means. You are really encouraging this tendency by Bills of this nature. If people are determined to disobey your order, do you think such a measure will be able to prevent that ? Not at all.

The Minister said, we are not curbing the rights of railway men alone and it is applicable to others also. The regular laws are there to arrest them and take action. What was the necessity for this Bill ? It was only the vindictive attitude and nothing else. These ministers who are to decide the policies completely forget that they owe allegiance to the Constitution, not to the bureaucracy that only knows the rule of the rod. Otherwise, they would not have succumbed to this pressure that there was no law, these things are happening; and this was necessary. Laws need to be changed to see that the people's inherent rights are not curbed. I would, therefore, register my protest against this Bill. What are you going to do by this Bill ? You are only inviting more trouble. There is no doubt in my mind that you are really inviting more trouble, more destruction of railway property. This Bill is not going to save railway property from destruction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may continue his speech after lunch.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seven Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

RE. REPORTED ARREST OF SUGARCANE GROWERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri S.N. Dwivedy to continue his speech.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, आपकी मार्फत सरकार की नोटिस में मैं इस वक्त जो बात लाना चाहता हूं, उसे सुन कर आपको ताज्जुब होगा। सैंकड़ों, हजारों किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत ठीक मांगने के जुर्म में जेलों में डाला जा रहा है और यह काम मिल मालिक करवा रहे हैं। यह सरकार का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि मिल मालिक पुलिस से मिल कर हजारों किसानों को जेल में डलवा रहे हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As I said yesterday, this is not another zero hour.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : किसान अपने गन्ने की ठीक कीमत मांग रहा है, वह कहता है कि उसके गन्ने का भाव डाई रु० मन नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि 11 रु० मन दिया जाय। जब वे यह भाव मांगते हैं तो उनको पीटा जा रहा है, जेल में डलवाया जा रहा है। मैं डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से आपके मार्फत कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस मामले में दखल दें, किसान की मदद करें, उस को जेल जाने से बचायें और उसको ठीक कीमत दिलवायें। गवर्नमेंट खुद मान चुकी है कि डाई

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

रु० मन की कीमत थोड़ी है. मिल-मालिकों को ठीक कीमत देनी चाहिए। मिल-मालिक ज्यादा कीमत देने के बजाय उनको जेल दे रहे हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि वे इस पर फौरन कार्यवाही करें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever the present situation, you ought to have brought it to the notice of the Minister when he was here after the question Hour, not now. This is not a regular procedure at all. I do not permit anyone. Yesterday, when it was insisted upon, I said, let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister take note of it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, I will convey it to the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He says, he will convey it to the Minister. That is all.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : फैक्टरी के मालिकों का दिमाग ठीक करो। सरकार किसानों को ठीक कीमत दिलाना चाहती है, लेकिन फैक्टरी के मालिक नहीं मानते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : जनाब यू० पी० की भी यही पोजीशन है...और गजब यह है कि...आठ रु० 35 पै० पर क्विंटल पास किया...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said that he will convey it to the Minister.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : डा०. राम सुभग सिंह को इस्तीफा देना चाहिये, वे बेकार इनसल्टेरेंस दे रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He assured yesterday that he would convey our sentiments to the Minister concerned about the proposed strike of the LIC employees, but he does not seem to have kept it up ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has now said it. Please sit down.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I was not raising that issue. I was just pointing it out.

श्री क० ना० सिंहारी (बेतिया) : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब जब कनवे करें तो हरियाने की ही बात नहीं बल्कि सब जगह की बतायें जहां-जहां गन्ने की समस्या है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपके पास एक तजवीज भेजी है कि इस बिल पर बहस स्थगित की जाये।

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : While I am personally against control as such, here, as far as the cane situation is concerned, because the cane is not being supplied, I would suggest that the problem could be solved if there is hundred per cent control and then the price could be determined by Government. It would be very easy for the Government to determine this when there is hundred per cent control and no private marketing is allowed .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no regular discussion on this now. This is not a regular debate on that. The only thing is this. Mr. Randhir Singh and others wanted to bring this to the notice of the Government ; it is an important issue ; I fully recognise. The other day this was debated and the Food Minister has assured that he would give due protection to the cultivators of sugarcane. He has said this, if I remember correctly... (*Interruptions*)

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि डा० राम सुभग सिंह हरियाणा का नहीं बल्कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब सब जगह का मामला देखें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has assured all the States which are affected and where some sort of a repression is alleged... *rruptions)*

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): How does the House know that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has conveyed ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not fair. When he says that he will convey, he will convey. You should have faith in him.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव मैंने आपके पास भेजा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने मेज पालियामेंट्री प्रिंटिस पेश करना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : मगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भाषण चल रहा है ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): In the midst of the speech !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Fernandes, let him finish his speech.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : मैं मानता हूँ । आप का भाषण खत्म होते ही मैं पेश करूंगा ।

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14.13 hrs.

Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill—*Contd.*

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : As I was pointing out, the real intention of this Bill is to illegalise the strike. If that is not the intention, does the Minister sincerely believe that, after this Bill is passed, he will ensure safety and also security to the passengers. Does he give this assurance that, after the passage of this Bill, there will be no accidents and there will be safety for the passengers.

If you have followed and read the different reports about accidents, it is now well established that accidents do not occur only because of obstructions here and there but they occur mostly because of administrative inefficiency, and the Minister has not even cited a single instance to show that any action has been taken against any high-level administrative officer at any time. There, he is helpless, I think. The Railway Board is such an authority that probably the Railway Minister is helpless and he cannot touch them, he cannot introduce any reforms or any change.....

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : That is why the Bill is there; it is there to make him more helpful.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I think, he has not even seen the Bill which we are discussing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He thinks that we are discussing about control and decontrol of sugar. We are on a different subject.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : I have understood the Bill.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It is really a vindictive attitude which they have shown to workmen. It is a vindictive attitude and nothing else. It has been proved. What else ? Immediately after this strike the only step that he could take is to withdraw recognition from the unions. What has happened ? There was a slap on his face. There was a reference in the high court of Assam and they have asked them to withdraw that notice. It was because the show-cause notice was not properly served. They have developed a vindictive attitude towards the workers. That is why they thought that once the workers are victimised and the strike is illegalised, everything would be okey. It is the back-door method of illegalising the strike ; nothing else, I maintain. As I have said, and I maintain it, the way the whole thing is developing, independent observers have begun to feel that by taking recourse to such measures one after the other as the Unlawful Activities Act, Industrial Security Act. etc. we are gradually developing to become a police State. There is no doubt about it. Is there any coordination in this Government ? I want to ask one thing about the labour policy. The labour policy should be in conformity with the international labour organisations etc. And, the labour have certain rights like collective bargaining. They always point out to the labour and trade unions and say that you are violating the code of conduct, you are violating the labour rules, regulations etc. The

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

labour has been given certain rights for strike; for collective bargaining, even arbitration is provided. Now, by such an Act, are you not undoing the entire policy? I want to ask one question. Was there any discussion with the Labour Ministry as to how far this particular Bill is going to infringe the rights of the labourers? Therefore, I want to oppose this Bill for these various reasons. As I have stated, I would concede, I would support such a measure if on the floor of the House the Government would be able to convince that so far as railway is concerned, the property will be saved, the passengers will be saved, they will ensure safety, security, and all that. But nothing of the kind is going to happen. They will invite more trouble and at the same time they are going to curb the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country. Therefore, I oppose it. You may pass it. But at the same time I warn you again that you will invite more trouble for you amd for the country. Thank you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES - *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is under Rule 109 that you have given this notice?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry. I cannot give permission. At this stage to adjourn the debate, I am not permitting.

श्री आर्य फर्नेन्डीज़ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात तो सुनिये फिर जो रूलिंग देनी हो दीजिये। आखिर नियम सदन के हैं। आर्टिकिल 105 के अनुसार ये नियम हमें लागू हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the adjournment of the debate in the case of a Bill is concerned, we have a specific rule here. Where there is no specific rule, then we would refer to May's Parliamentary Practice.

श्री आर्य फर्नेन्डीज़ : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा नहीं है। कांस्टीट्यूशन ऐसा नहीं कहता है। कांस्टीट्यूशन स्पेसिफिक रूल की बात नहीं कहता है बल्कि कोडीफिकेशन की बात कहता है :

> "In other respects, the power, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the members and the committees of each House shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom...".

जब तक कानून नहीं बनता है तब तक रूल्स इसको ओवर-लैप नहीं कर सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry I am unable to accept that interpretation.

There is a specific provision in our Rules of Procedure which we have followed for so long. On that basis he has given notice of a motion to adjourn the debate at this stage. He is within his rights in giving that notice. I admit that. But if he is going to rely on May's Parliamentary Practice, then I may point out rule 109 is there.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : May's Parliamentary Practice read with rule 109.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Once we have got a specific provision, I am not going to rely on May's Parliamentary Practice.

Rule 109 says that it has to be done with the consent of the Speaker.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Rule 109 says :

> "At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

अब मैं आपकी कन्सेंट मांगने के लिए, इस के समर्थन में बता रहा हूं। आप मेय पार्लमेंटरी प्रैक्टिस, सेविंटीथ एडीशन को देखें।

I am reading from page 571 of May's *Parliamentary Practice* (Seventeenth Edition) :

Debate on Third Reading.

"The procedure on the third reading of a Bill is similar to that described in relation to the second reading, but the debate is more restricted at the later stage, being limited to the matters contained in the bill. If the question. "That the bill be now read the third time' is negatived, such a vote is not necessarily fatal to the further progress of the bill. The more usual method of objection is therefore to move an amendment, putting off the third reading for three months, or a 'reasoned' amendment against the bill being now read the third time ..".

तो मैंने जो प्रस्ताव आपके सामने रखा है वह इस किस्म का है कि इस बिल पर जो अभी थर्ड रीडिंग हो रही है, इसको तीन महीने के लिए आगे बढ़ाया जाये । मेज पार्लमेंटरी प्रैक्टिस और नियम 109, दोनों को मद्दे-नजर रख कर, मेरी आपसे अर्ज है कि आप मेहरबानी कर के मेरे प्रस्ताव को लीजिये और सदन के सामने मतदान के लिए रखिए । आपके तो अधिकार है लेकिन मेरा भी यह अधिकार है कि किसी भी समय अपने प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने पेश करूं, नियम 109 और मेज पार्लमेंटरी प्रैक्टिस को लेकर । इसलिए मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप मेरे प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें और सदन के सामने रखें ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has reopened the issue, but as I said earlier, I feel that at this stage I cannot give my consent to his motion. So far as the reference to May's *Parliamentary Practice* is concerned, I am not going to rely on it on this occasion. I have given full latitude. The Speaker has also said that we shall allow some debate and some observations even at the final stage. Already, I have given some latitude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri C. M. Poonacha when he was replying to the debate on the consideration motion chose to quote certain things from a journal called the *Post* which is the journal of the All India Postal Employees' Union (Class III) but he quoted in a very distorted manner the statement issued by Shri Peter Alvares, the general secretary of the Joint Council of Action. He quoted a particular portion to prove that Shri Peter Alvares and the All India Railwaymen's Federation of which he is the president wanted to create a situation in the country whereby the Government would be paralysed. He quoted the following sentences only :

"At the dawn of September 19, and at the tick of 6 a.m. tens of thousands of Central Government employees all over the country will walk out from their work spots and will be greeted by lakhs of their brethren on strike".

But what was the full statement issued by Shri Peter Alvares ? It was as follows :

"Although an indefinite strike is fully justified, the JCA has given a call for a token strike only in consideration of public inconvenience and also to give an opportunity for the Government to realise the seriousness and to seek a negotiated settlement."

It is most unfortunate that Shri Peter Alvares who is as honourable as the hon. Minister, if not more, and who is much respected in the country by all the Central Government employees is not here to defend the statement issued by him and which has been quoted out of context. If it had to be quoted, it should have been quoted with proper reference to the context.

It is true that the question of an indefinite strike was discussed, but that was never on the agenda. The All India Railwaymen's Federation took a decision for a 48-hour strike, but it was ultimately reduced to a 24-hour strike to suit the convenience of other Central Government employees. Then they wanted that an indefinite strike should take place, because constantly and repeatedly Government had turned down the most legitimate demands of the Central Government employees, that is, their demand for the need-based minimum wage. What did we want ? We simply wanted that this matter be referred to arbitration. Even that was refused.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Now, the hon. Minister has come forward with a draconian Bill to justify the misdeeds of those policemen and police officers and even wants to implement it retrospectively ; he did not agree to accept Shri Inrajit Gupta's amendment that it should not be implemented retrospectively.

Now, Government want to ban all strikes, and they have brought forward this legislation through the back-door for that purpose.

The hon. Minister also quoted another editorial of that magazine and said that the P & T workers had also decided that this Government should be paralysed. I am surprised why a man of his calibre, for whom I have the greatest regard, chose only those sentences in order to mislead the entire country. At my request, this particular magazine was laid on the Table. I am happy that thousands of copies of this magazine will be distributed to the Members of Parliament and to eminent people in this country.

An assurance has been given in this House that Government have no intention to ban strikes. But what is being done today in the country ? On 12th September, we met the Home Minister and requested him to have a negotiated settlement, but we never knew that he had the ordinance in his sleeves, and on the 13th this ordinance was promulgated.

Even today we have been raising various issues. About forty thousand LIC employees are going on an indefinite strike from 5th December. My hon. friend Shri Sezhiyan and myself are the presidents of the Southern and Central region associations respectively. All the Members here had requested you and the hon. Speaker to direct the Minister to make a statement. If they make a statement here and now or even tomorrow, the situation can be changed and the strike can be averted, but they will never do so. They will allow the strike to develop and they will allow a situation to develop without any settlement and then come out with a statement that it is politically motivated, those people wanted to change the Government and they wanted to capture power and so on. That is most unfortunate.

Even today, if you read the newspaper you would find that teachers in UP, higher secondary teachers, college teachers and university teachers wanted to go on strike from 2nd December, 1968, but the strike has been banned. And in this House and also in the other House Dr. Triguna Sen shed a lot of tears, idle tears. What does it mean ? Instead of solving the problems, they want to ban the strike in UP. They have withdrawn the recognition given to the All India Insurance Employees' Association, and they have not done anything to arrive at a negotiated settlement.

So, I would say that with this kind of measure, they want to ban the strikes. They want to ban certain progressive parties because they talk something very revolutionary. Every day we hear that this party should be banned or that party should be banned also ..... , or this party should be declared illegal and so on. Government are appearing to move towards Fascism in this country. This is the beginning of Fascism in the country. The trade union rights of the Government employees and other employees which they achieved after a hundred years of fight are sought to be taken away. We still observe May day to recall what had happened in 1867 and 1886 when thousands of people were killed. Under Gandhiji's leadership, Mazdoor Mahajan Sangh was formed, and they believed in collective bargaining and on failur of collective bargaining they believed in the principle that the matter should be referred to arbitration.

I know Shri A P. Sharm ona whom the hon. Minister relies after derecognising the All India Railwaymen's Federation. He relies on the wisdom and strength of the most anaemic organisation called NFIR. Even Shri Sharma, when there was a deadlock in the JCM, came out as a leader on the employees' side when pressmen asked him, 'What is your reaction now ?' He said, according to Gandhiji's Philosophy, every dispute should be settled by peaceful negotiation, by bi-portite agreement ; if there is no agreement, it should be referred to compulsory arbitration. If the other party does not agree to it, there is no other way but to strike ; a strike becomes inevitable,

So even Shri A. P. Sharma said that. But perhaps he wants to come to the Rajya Sabha and still he has got to get a ticket from the Congress. So he could not go against the Home Minister. So he changed his views and said that the strike should not take place.

Let not the hon. Minister take it as a warning. If the genuine and legitimate demands of the employees are going to be crushed like this with the help of Ordinances, with the help of pernicious and Draconian legislation, no amount of pressure will compel them to give up or part with their right to strike. Let the Minister realise this ; if these demands are not fulfilled—hundreds of Bills can be passed in this House, hundreds of Ordinances can be brought in through the backdoor when Parliament is not in session—we may not tell them, but the employees will defy them even if they have to face bullets in so doing. In Pathankot 6 men died. If they could face bullets in Pathankot, in Gauhati, Bikaner and other places, if an employee could be thrown out from the fourth store of a building and if still the movement could continue, it will continue despite all these things. If Hitler could not suppress the growth of the people's movement in that country, now is Shri Poonacha going to do it ? This Government is moving fast towards fascism ....

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Shri Poonacha is a Gandhian follower. How can he be compared to Hitler ?

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : On a point of order. My hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, by crossing between the speaker and the Chair, is showing disrespect to the Chair. This is the third time he has done it since this morning.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What is the point of order ?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : It is a point of disorder.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : No member should cross between the speaker and the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is expected of every member to observe this rule that no member should pass between the speaker and the Chair. I hope Shri Mody also will fall in line with this usual rule. He is not a person who can slip by slightly ; that is not possible for him.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Did you see me crouch or not ? I would like to assure you I do not normally crouch while walking. As for the frivolous point of order, it should be .....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :...expunged.

SHRI PILOO MODY :...treated with the contempt it deserves. He can always crawl ; he can walk on his belly. I can only bend my shoulders.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We can always cross between a speaker and the Chair bowing.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If he had been a little more attentive, he would have noticed it.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Even when you are crouching, your size is not reduced.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I therefore request that the demands of the Central Government employees and the railway employees who went on strike should be met and their grievances redressed.

If he solely relies on INTUC and thinks that Shri Vasavada and Shri A. P. Sharma can deliver the goods, let this be a warning to him that the All India Railwaymen's Federation will never rest, they will go on fighting. This is the illegitimate child of parliamentary democracy, this ordinance or black Bill. It will be remembered in history that in this House where we were fighting for the fundamental rights of every men according to Article 19, even the Supreme Court should not go against our rights, here was the Railway Minister who, under the influence of the Home Minister, unfortunately brought this Bill.

Lastly I would say that the Central Government employees will march on under the banner of the Joint Council of Action, whether they are shot, whether they are lathi charged, whether they are put in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

prison, they will never rest until the anti-labour policy of the Government is changed, and we shall change it. I end my speach by paying my homage to those martyrs of 19th September, we pray for their souls, we pray that such martyrs be born in this country who can defy such black ordinances. We shall always defy them Let them bring legislation, we will break it to pieces not only once but a thousand times. Let us see how the movement is crushed.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने भारतीय रेलवे (संशोधन) विधेयक तृतीय वाचन के दौरान पास करने के लिए प्रस्तुत है। फर्स्ट रीडिंग और सेकेंड रीडिंग के दौरान इस पर बहुत सारी तकरीरें हो चुकी है और बहुत सी बातें भी बतलाई गई हैं...(**व्यवधान**) मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि इस विधेयक से पहले जो आर्डिनेंस सरकार द्वारा जारी कराया गया वह लोकतंत्रीय परम्परा के अनुकूल नहीं है विरोधी दल वालों के इस कथन से मैं भी सहमत हूं कि ऐसा अध्यादेश जारी करना एक स्वस्थ लोकतंत्री परम्परा के अनुकूल नहीं है मगर जो परिस्थिति विरोधी दल वालों ने पैदा कर दी थी उसमें ऐसा कदम उठाना तत्काल आवश्यक हो गया था और विवश होकर सरकार को उस अध्यादेश का आश्रय लेना पड़ा।

जहां तक लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा करने का प्रश्न है तो इसके लिए सरकार और विरोधी दल दोनों पक्षों की जिम्मेदारी है। दोनों का ही कर्तव्य होता है कि वे लोकतन्त्र की रक्षा करें। जैसा मैंने कहा परिस्थिति कुछ ऐसी खड़ी हो गई थी कि वह अध्यादेश जाना पड़ा और सदन से मैं अपील करूंगा कि उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए इस सवाल पर विचार किया जाये। 19 सितम्बर को जो हड़ताल की घोषणा की गई उसे कामयाब बनाने के लिए विशेष कर यातायात विभाग और रेलवे विभाग में इन विरोधी पार्टियों ने हड़ताल आदि के लिये उकसाया और जहां पर परिणामस्वरूप जो घटनाएं हड़ताल को लेकर हुई वह बिला शक़ बड़ी दुखद घटनाएं हैं। मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि इन्होंने रेलवे लाइन को डिसरप्ट करने की कोशिश करवाई लेकिन भाग्यवश रेलवे दुर्घटना होते होते बच गयी। असल में गोहाटी के नजदीक इन्होंने 173 नम्बर के पुल पर वहां की फिशप्लेट को हटाया, वहां की लाइन को हटाया वह तो भाग्यवश असम मेल गिरने से बच गई...(**व्यवधान**)...इतना ही नहीं इन्होंने बहुत सारे रेलवे अफसरान और मजदूरों को 19 सितम्बर को पीटा भी है। जिन 14-15 अफसरान को इन्होंने पीटा है उन की लिस्ट मैं आपको दे सकता हूं। वह सारी परिस्थिति आप के सामने आनी चाहिए तभी सदन इस बारे में ठीक नतीजे पर पहुंच सकेगा। मेरे पास लिस्ट मौजूद है और मैं टेबुल पर उसे दे रहा हूं... (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI S. KUNDU : Which officer has given you this list ?

ShRI S M. BANERJEE : This is a very serious charge. He should place the list on the Table of the House.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : सारी बातें सच्ची हैं। चूंकि मैं एन० एफ० रेलवे यूनियन का प्रेसीडेंट हूं इसलिए वहां जो जो हुआ उसके बारे में बखूबी जानता हूं कि क्या-क्या आपके दल ने कुकर्म किया है, किस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं की हैं और किस तरीके से रेलवे यात्रियों व व्यापारियों को तंग व परेशान किया है...(**व्यवधान**) यह इस तरह शोरशराबा करने से काम नहीं चलेगा और आप इस तरह मुझे सच्ची बात कहने से रोक नहीं सकेंगे। मैं आप लोगों से फिर आग्रह करता हूं कि मेरी बात को सुन लीजिये।

मैं बतला रहा था कि सदन को शांत होकर यह देखना चाहिए कि किस अवस्था में सरकार को विवश होकर वह अध्यादेश लाना पड़ा या अब वह यह भारतीय रेलवे (संशोधन) विधेयक हाउस के सामने पास कराने के लिए उपस्थित है आज देश के सामने मौजूद वातावरण को

देखिये । यह लोग विद्यार्थियों को उत्तेजित करते हैं कि रेलवे में फ्री ट्रैवेल करो। हमारे यहां कटिहार के नजदीक एक स्टेशन शालमार है। अभी हाल में वहां पर रेलवे गार्ड को इनके दल के छात्रों ने पीटा ।...(**व्यवधान**)

मुझे खुशी है कि श्री अब्दुल गनी डार ने और कुछ दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि गांधीजी की परम्परा को इस देश और इस दल को रखना चाहिये। मैं चाहता था कि गांधीजी की विचारधारा, गांधीजी के नेतृत्व को और गांधीजी की भावनाओं को हम लोग उनके चित्र के नीचे बैठ कर इस अध्यादेश पर सोचते, लेकिन श्री अब्दुल गनी डार भूल गये कि गांधीजी की विचारधारा के चित्र के सामने माओ की विचारधारा का चित्र आ गया। ऐसी स्थिति में गांधीजी की विचारधारा के आधार पर कैसे फैसला हो सकता है। इन विचारों को सामने रखते हुए मैं सोचता हूं कि अध्यादेश (**व्यवधान**)...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : I rise on a point of order, Sir, because he is quoting certain things.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हिन्दी अच्छी तरह समझते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि गांधीजी की फोटो के सामने माओ त्से तुंग की फोटो रक्खी गई...

श्री सीताराम केसरी : यह मैंने नहीं कहा। मैंने कहा कि गांधीजी की विचारधारा के सामने कुछ आदमी माओ की विचारधारा रख कर फैसला करते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में जितने लोग भी बैठे हुए हैं, कोई गांधीजी के चित्र के साथ माओ की तस्वीर नहीं रखता। उनके चेहरे के साथ माओ त्से तुंग का चेहरा नहीं मिलता। माननी सदस्य का चेहरा जरूर उनसे मिलता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now 15 minutes remain. I have to accommodate one or two speakers. I am going to put it to vote at 3 O' clock.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : श्री द्विवेदी ने अपने भाषण के सिलसिले में कहा कि क्या सरकार पैसेन्जरों की जान के हक में मजदूरों को यह ऐश्योरेंस देने को तैयार हैं कि उन लोगों पर किसी तरह का घात प्रतिघात नहीं होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार कानून बनाती है और इम्प्लिमेंटेशन उसका मुलाजिम लोग करते हैं। मैं श्री द्विवेदी की बहुत सी बातों का समर्थन करता हूं। जैसे कि आज रेलवे अधिकारियों को पैसेन्जरों और से और मजदूरों से सद्भावना पूर्वक व्यवहार करना चाहिये। मैं अपने रेलवे मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि बोर्ड की जो परम्परा है और जो उसमें अफसर लोग है उनको अपना व्यवहार बदलना चाहिए। उनको लोकतान्त्रिक रूप धारण करना चाहिये। लोग ब्यूरोक्रेटिक ऐटिट्यूड छोड़ दें। नौकरशाही के तरीके का परित्याग करके ही जनता के सम्पर्क में आया करें (**व्यवधान**) क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि एसा न हो ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : लोकतान्त्रिक तरीका क्या है ?

श्री सीताराम केसरी : वह मेरे और आप के साथ जिस तरह से व्यवहार करते हैं उसी तरह से मजदूरों की भावनाओं को समझ कर उनके साथ व्यवहार करें। मजदूरों के अन्दर जो असंतोष है उसको उनको दूर करना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं अन्त में कहना चाहता हूं। आज की अवस्था में इसलिये मैंने अध्यादेश का समर्थन किया। कि हमारे बन्धुओं ने जो परिस्थिति आज सारे मुल्क में पैदा कर दी हैं, विशेषकर 19 सितम्बर को जिस ढंग की परिस्थिति उन्होंने पैदा की वह विद्रोह की भावना थी जो उन्होंने मजदूरों में जागृत की ताकि इस

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

देश में अराजकता फैले, अशांति फैले और सरकार पैरालाइज हो । 19 तारीख की हड़ताल की घोषणा को मद्देनजर रख कर सरकार जो अध्यादेश लाई है और उसके बाद जो संशोधन बिल लाई है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I rise to oppose the passing of this Bill which seeks to replace the ordinance by an Act of Parliament. This will be a draconian measure and an obnoxious step by any norms of democracy, and more so in a Government which says it believes in socialism. It says it not only believes in democracy but it believes in socialism. This Bill is not only an anti-democratic Bill but it is an antilabour Bill ; it is an anti-people's Bill and when this Government speaks days in and days out about socialism and democracy, it is a pitiable sight for the Treasury Benches and the hon. Minister to present an ordinance and then to replace it as a permanent Act which will remain as a blot on the working of democracy in this country.

Instead of solving the problem which gives rise to these strikes, instead of trying to meet the problems and trying to solve them before they become a crisis, and solving a crisis before it develops and ends in a catastrophe—that should be the statesmanship—this Government always loses time to gather, and always wait till the last moment. The strike was to take place on the 19th, and on the 14th comes an ordinance. They never take any steps to meet the representatives and discuss with them. This attitude is on the increase now-a-days, because on the 5th December, the LIC strike is to take place. But instead of meeting the representatives, instead of analysing the problems, they derecognised those unions—a short-cut in trying to solve the problems. They are derecognise the unions ; they may put a blanket ban on strikes, but how are they going to solve the problems, and how are they going to meet the demands of the workers ? If it comes to the worst, they can postpone the issues, but they will remain for ever and for ever.

The original Act was passed in the year 1890, and from 1890 to 1947, even the British Government did not think of such draconian measures. Even in the worst of days, in those hectic days of 1942, when much damage was caused to railway property and railway trains, even then, such a measure was not put on our Statute-Book but this Government has now come with such a draconian measure, because in the Bill, even picketing has been visited with punishment, which will be in the form of imprisonment of two years and a fine of Rs. 500. This legislation has been brought forward in the year of the birth centenary of Gandhiji who believed in picketing, in fighting the evils that are found in society. Therefore, this Government, instead of banning such ordinances, which ordinances were not available to punish the blackmarketers, which were not available to punish those employers who did not want to implement even the awards given by properly—constituted Commissions, has brought forward this ordinance only to punish and suppress the workers' demands.

Therefore, I stoutly oppose the passing of this Bill. Even at this late stage, I would appeal to the Government and to the Minister to postpone the further stages of this Bill and try to solve all the problems by negotiated settlement. Then only a permanent solution can be found for the ills and the demands that are be setting the workers and the industry.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is with a heavy heart that the Government has to bring forward this Bill before the Lok Sabha. We are not happy that such an occasion should arise often. The Bill has had to be brought forward because of the particular circumstances that have been created in the country. It has been argued by the Opposition that the right of the labour for collective bargaining should not be impaired.

I entirely agree that fundamental rights of labour should not be impaired. But the railways are the life-line of the country and if an individual or group of people have to sacrifice their fundamental rights for the welfare of the country as a whole, I do not think there is any harm. Even our ex-President, Dr. Radhakrishnan said

that countries should compromise and give up some of their sovereignty for the sake of the peace in the world. Tomorrow if there is a war with China, if soldiers do collective bargaining and say that they will not fight, what is to be done ? Of course, there is a separate law for them and they can be court-martialled. In the railways, if there were no political parties to incite the workers, I can understand. There should, of course, be an independent machinery to deal with the genuine grievances of the railwaymen, but they should not be allowed to destroy the railways, which is the life-line of the country. I do not think it is in the interests of the country.

Mr. Mody made a good speech. What he said was mostly truism and there was little to disagree with, except his conclusion that collective bargaining should not be disturbed.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I never said that. I said, when you take away the right to strike, you must compensate in return by creating a very special machinery which ban deal with their problems on a special basis and with utmost speed.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : I have no objection to such machinery to safeguard their interests.

I went to Russia in 1954 and even in such a socialist country like Russia, the unions had no right to strike. The union leaders there told me that it was their duty to see that efficiency and productivity increased.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : चूंकि उनका मुनाफा आपके घर में नहीं जाता है ।

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Where the management and ownership is of Government, there is no capitalist interest in it.

Mr. Dwivedi asked whether the minister can assure that after this Bill was passed, no railway property will be destroyed. May I ask him, there are laws against murder, theft and other criminal offences. Have those offences stopped altogether because of the laws ? It has not happened anywhere. Law is meant not to stop but to minimise it.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : There are strikes everywhere in the world. Can you cite one country which has passed such a bad law like this.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ ; Even in Russia they are not allowed to strike.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : One or two points more. My honourable friend Shri Mody has also said that there should be two distinctions. He said that the essential services of the Railways should not be allowed to go on strike. That is what he said, if I understood him correctly. He said that railway engine drivers and guards should not be allowed to strike work. Does he mean that people should be allowed to go free if ticket checkers and others could be allowed to strike work ? If a special distinction should be made, it should be with regard to the non-essential or surplus staff. If they are allowed to go on strike, I do not have any objection because the Railways will continue to run unimpaired.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We are deeply grateful.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : The name of Gandhiji has also been mentioned. Gandhiji always believed in mutual understanding and peaceful negotiations. If any action is to be taken, it should be in a non-violent way...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He did not say that.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Where violence is created, then the situation becomes absolutely different. When I asked some of the railway staff and other people, they said : "We did not want to go on strike. But the ladies were approached by the Union workers and threatened : "If you allow your people to go to work, take care of your *kumkum*". If such threats are given—may be in a very few cases, I do not know—then the atmosphere is altogether one of intimidation and violence and all that. To stop, that, to minimise that, if the Bill has to

[Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj]

be reluctantly, but determinedly passed by the Government, I think they are doing their duty.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : इस सदन में जून 1967 में मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या आई० एस० ओ० की दी कनवैंशन, कनवैंशन 87 जो freedom of association and protection of right to organise के बारे में है और कनवैंशन 98 जो right of organisation and collective bargaining के बारे में है, इनको भारत सरकार ने मान लिया है और अगर नहीं माना है तो क्यों नहीं माना है ? इसके उत्तर में मजदूर मन्त्री ने जो कुछ कहा था उसको मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। श्री हाथी का उस समय यह कहना था :

Convention 87 has not been ratified because certain provisions of the Indian Trade Union Act and the rules governing associations of Government servants do not fully conform to the requirements of the convention as it stands.

The question of ratification of convention 98, namely, right to collective bargaining, is under consideration and a final decision will be taken after the matter is examined by the tripartite committee of the convention at the next session which likely to be held at the time of the 25th session of the Indian Labour Conference.

इसको मैं इसलिए सबसे पहले आपके सामने रख रहा हूं कि जो विधेयक हम इस वक्त मंजूर करने जा रहे हैं वह आई० एल० ओ० ने जो भी अभी तक मजदूर-मालिक रिश्ते के सम्बन्ध में विचार पेश किये हैं...

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : On a point of order. Shri Fernandes is repeating the same arguments that the worker has the right to form association and so on and so forth. Kindly see Rule 356 which reads thus :

The Speaker after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

For the last five days the same argument is being repeated that the trade unions have a right to go on strike, there should be right to form trade unions, workers are being harrassed, etc. It is a repetition of the same arguments again and again.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is within his right to emphasize. any particular point to strengthen his plea. Further, he can refer to any replies given on the floor of the House. Even if there is some repetition, he is within his right and he is not irrelevant.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं आई० एल० ओ० के पब्लिकेशन के "इण्टरनेशनल लेबर कोड" को इस सदन में लेकर आया हूं। इसी शहर, नई दिल्ली, में 1947 में आई० एल० ओ० की प्रेपेरेटरी रिजनल एशियन कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी। शायद आप भी उस कान्फ्रेंस में हाजिर रहे होंगे। प्रधान मन्त्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने उसका उद्घाटन किया था। मैं अपके सामने "न्यू डेल्ही रेजोल्यूशन कनसर्निंग प्रोग्राम्ड आफ एक्शन आफ दि आई० एल० ओ० गवर्निंग बाडी" पेश करूंगा, जिसमें भारत सरकार ने आई० एल० ओ० गवर्निंग बाडी के मेंबर और होस्ट कन्ट्री होने की हैसियत से हिस्सा लिया था।

"Whereas in the process of economic and social development now taking place in Asian countries it is essential that the international standards for the protection of workers, as embodied in the conventions and resolutions adopted by the International Labour organisation should be implemented as fully and as early as possible, the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation adopts this day, 8th November 1947, the following resolution ;"

मैं रेल मन्त्री महोदय और आप का ध्यान इस प्रस्ताव की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। वह रेजोल्यूशन इस प्रकार है :

"Freedom of association : The recognition of the principle of freedom of association and the effective guarantee of the right to organise and to bargain collectively are indispensable for the improvement of labour standards and should be accepted by all Asian countries."

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : How is it relevant to this Bill ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : बिलकुल रेलिवेण्ट है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मजदूर मन्त्री इनके लिए अभ्यास कक्षा चलायें, ताकि उन्हें पता लगे कि क्या आई० एल० ओ० कनवेन्शन इस बारे में रेलिवेण्ट है या नहीं। चूंकि मन्त्री महोदय ने इस की रेलिवेन्स के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है, इस लिए मैं आर्टिकिल 871 पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

"Right to organise and collective bargaining function :

Article 1 : workers shall enjoy adequate protection against acts of anti-union discrimination in respect of employment. Such protection shall apply more particularly in respect of acts calculated to (a) make the employment of a worker subject to the condition that he shall not join a union or shall relinquish trade union membership, and (b) acts of dismissal or otherwise prejudice the worker by reason of his union membership of acts of participation in union activities outside working hours. or, with the permission of the employer, within working hours."

इस का रेलिवेन्स यह है कि इस कानून के द्वारा राइट आफ एसोसिएशन और कलेक्टिव बारगेनिंग को खत्म किया जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं दिल्ली का एक अंग्रेजी अखबार यहां लेकर आया हूं। कल रेल मन्त्री यहां पर कई एक अखबार लाये, जिनमें से एक श्री एस० के० पाटिल का अखबार था। मैंने मेनस्ट्रीम में एक लेख लिखा था, जिसको श्री पाटिल के अखबार ने यह कह कर उद्धृत किया कि हम लोग इस सरकार को खत्म करने के लिए एक षड़यन्त्र बना रहे हैं। जो अखबार मैं लाया हूं, वह तो पाटिल के अन्नदाता, उनके मालिक का अखबार है—जिनके वह नौकर हैं, उनका अखबार है स्टेट्समैन। उसके एडिटोरियल पेज पर श्री शिवदास बनर्जी का एक लेख छपा है, "कम्पेरिटिव लाज आन व्हाइट कालर रिवाल्ट"।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस सदन के नियमों को जानते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मुझे इस लेख को सदन-पटल पर रखने की इजाजत दें, ताकि रेल मन्त्री, यह सरकार और श्री कमलनयन बजाज से लेकर इन वकील साहब तक, जिनको वकालत करना नहीं आता है, ये तमाम लोग इस लेख को पढ़ें और समझें कि यहां तो आज प्रजातन्त्र के नाम से प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या हो रही है, लेकिन दुनिया के और मुल्कों में इस समस्या को कैसे हल किया जाता है। चूंकि इस सदन के नियमों के अधीन ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है, इसलिए मैं इस लेख में से दो तीन रेलिवेन्ट बातों को पढ़ देता हूं, ताकि वे सदन की कार्यवाही में रिकार्ड हो जायं।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में अब हम आखिरी अवस्था में पहुंच गये हैं। यह सरकार अपने बहुमत के बल पर इस कानून को देश पर थोपने जा रही है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप कृपया हमें अपने विचारों को प्रकट करने का अवसर दे दें। चूंकि ये लोग आई० एल० ओ० की कनवेंशन को मानते नहीं हैं और चूंकि मजदूरों का काम करने वाले और उसके बारे में जानकारी रखने वाले आदमियों की राय सुनने से इंकार करते हैं, इसलिए इनके मालिकों के अखबार में, जिनके ये नौकर हैं, उनके अखबार में लिखी हुई बातों को कहने का मुझे मौका दीजिये।

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Quote the rule.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : He has said that these people are servants of capitalists and so on and so forth. I do not think it is very creditable to the Treasury Benches.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a factual statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a point of view quite often expressed on the floor of the House that certain sections of this House are more or less serving the cause of some big business outside. This is a general reference made.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : But he does not say about certain sections. He says, the whole Treasury Benches. He cannot say that about people like us, about revolutionaries like us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sure, he never included you and Shri Sheo Narain in that .....(*Interruption*).

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : ये सब लोग हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मुट्ठी भर सरमायादारों का यह नौकर है। (व्यवधान)

श्री शि० मो० सिंघवाल : ये सरमायादारों के गुलाम हैं, नौकर हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस में इर्रेलिवेंट बातें कही जा रही हैं। इसकी इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I assure you, he never included you in that class... (*Interruption*).

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अगर एक बात कह सकते हैं, हम सौ बातें कह सकते हैं। हम उन की हर बात का जवाब दे सकते हैं। अगर वे एक गाली दे सकते हैं, तो हम सौ गालियां दे सकते हैं। श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज अपनी जुबान पर लगाम रखें वर्ना हम उनके दिमाग को ठीक कर देंगे। आपकी मार्फत उनको यह आखिरी तंबीह है कि हम उनका दिमाग ठीक कर देंगे। (व्यवधान)

He must be controlled. He must talk sense. We take him in good humour... (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not within his right to refer to an article in the *Statesman* .... (*Interruption*)?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Every Member here is a representative of the people, for the people. We cannot tolerate this . (*Interruption*).

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : मैं स्टेट्समैन के इस लेख में से दो पैराग्राफ रेल मन्त्री और इस सदन के उन लोगों की जानकारी के लिए पढ़ना चाहता हूं, जो पिछले तीन दिनों से हमें प्रजातन्त्र, हड़ताल और रेल कर्मचारियों के हड़ताल करने से कैसे देश का सत्यानाश हो जायेगा, इस बारे में उपदेश देते आ रहे हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : फासिस्ट है यह आदमी। इंकलाब लाना चाहता है 18 लाख आदमियों का। यह हिटलर का चेला है। क्या प्रजातन्त्र की बात करता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How do you take objection to his reading an article from the *Statesman* ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you should protect Mr. George Fernandes. He is calling him a fascist. Let him not say he is a fascist. It may be true that Mussolini, after his death, was born in Haryana. (*Interruption*)

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : तो यह कुछ बातें मैं इसलिए सदन के सामने लाना चाहता हूं

जिसमें जो बहस हुई है उसकी असलियत को यह लोग समझ लें। श्री शिवदास बनर्जी का काफी अभ्यास करके लिखा हुआ यह लेख है। उसमें आगे वह कहते हैं :

"In the heat generated by the Central Government's reported move to ban strikes by its own employees and then to extend the ban to public or public utility undertakings, it may be profitable to look at the state of affairs in some developed and developing countries, leaving aside those where trade unions are controlled by the State.

In Britain, for instance, which has influenced Indian thinking in many respects and where industrial relations are guided more by conventions than statutes, there is no law which restricts the civil servants, right to form trade unions or imposes penalties for strike. But strikes by them, even if not illegal constitute a disciplinary offence. This does not apply, however; to the nationalised industries including the major utilities where workers are as free to form unions and to strike as in private employment. It has to be noted that in spite of the possibility of disciplinary action, there have been strikes by civil servants in the U. K."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI GEORGE PERNANDES : "In the Federal Republic of Germany, the right of free association and strike is guaranteed..."

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We are feeling bored !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is concluding

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You must respect the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, Shri Sheo Narain is behaving like a mental case.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : That must be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not in keeping with the dignity of the House. He is your colleage, a fellow Member. You should not say that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have great regard for him. I withdraw it. He is the beloved of this House.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट चाहता हूं एक बात कहने के लिए। मैं कालेज में रोज जाता हूं पार्लियामेंट की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए। वहां गवर्नमेंट और अपोजीशन दोनों विंग्ज को समझाता हूं कि चेयर को रेस्पेक्ट करना उनका फर्ज है। यह हमको क्या पाठ पढ़ायेंगे ? यह तो कानपुर की मेहरबानी से यहां बैठे हुए हैं। आपने छः बार घंटी बजाई तो मैंने कहा कि ही मस्ट रेस्पेक्ट यू सर। मैं कालेज में जाता हूं तो यही कहता हूं उनसे कि यू मस्ट रेस्पेक्ट दि चेयर।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am concluding. It says further :

"In the Federal Republic of Germany, the right of free association and strike is guaranteed by basic laws for all categories of Government employees and others, with the exception of the permanent civil servants (equivalent to the superior services in India). Even in the case of civil servants the right of association has been established by law courts, but there has been no judicial pronouncement yet on their right to strike.

In France, no distinction whatsoever is made between Government, public sector and other employees in respect of these two rights and they are absolutely free to exercise them."

Nearer home, the position in Ceylon ...

...the Ceylon Prime Minister is in India now...

"..... is almost the same as in France."

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

मैं अमरिका का उदाहरण पढ़ सकता हूं लेकिन वह लम्बा हो जायेगा। उसमें मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। आपकी इजाजत मांगते हुए मैं इसे सभा-पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have referred to an article and you have read it also. That is all right. But if I were to permit you to place it on the Table of the House, it will not be proper. You have read out the passage. That is all.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : तो अन्त में मुझे एक ही बात कहनी है। इस सरकार से बिनती करने से कोई मतलब नहीं, कोई मांग करने से कोई मतलब नहीं लेकिन यह इशारा जरूर देता हूं कि अगर उन्होंने इस किस्म का कानून पास करने की कोशिश की और मैं जानता हूं कि एसेंशियल सर्विसेज मेंटिनेंस बिल यहां अगले हफ्ते लाने जा रहे हैं, अगर इस किस्म के कानूनों को लाकर हिन्दुस्तान के सामान्य मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों के अधिकारों को छीनने का काम किया तो इसका उत्तर जो यहां दिया जाना है, वह तो दिया गया, इसके बाद इसका उत्तर सदन के बाहर देने का काम हम करेंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा० (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रेलवे विधेयक जो है यह स्पष्ट रूप से एक प्लाट है, एक कांस्पिरेसी है, साजिश है, रेल के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके खिलाफ, उनके जो हकूक हैं उनके खिलाफ और भारत में जो जनतन्त्र है उसके खिलाफ। किस तरह से अपने ही कर्मचारियों के साथ यह एक षडयंत्र है, साजिश है यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। सर्चलाइट अखबार यह 27 नवम्बर का है इसमें जो निकला है उसको मैं पढ़कर सुनाता हूं। यह बिल अगर पास हो गया तो किस तरह से कर्मचारी जेल में जायेंगे, उसका यह एक उदाहरण है। यह कटिहार की खबर है :

"Driver Claims Rest by Right"

"A passenger train of the North-East Frontier Railway was held up at Aluabari Station in the Katihar-Siliguri section of the Railway yesterday when its Driver wanted to take rest on the plea that he had already put in more than 18 hours of duty, it is learnt here from railway sources.

"The 21 UP Katihar-Lunding passenger reached Aluabari 12 hours late. The train driver claimed his rest there by right. The train was held up for two hours when a goods train arrived from Siliguri side and the railway authorities persuaded its Driver to carry the passenger train to its destination. The passenger train then moved on..."

and so on and so forth.

अब देखिये, इस कर्मचारी से जबर्दस्ती काम करवाया जा रहा था। ओवर टाइम करवाया जा रहा था। उसको हक था कि वह आराम करता। लेकिन यदि वह अपना हक मांगता है और बिल पास हो जाता है तो अब उसको दो साल की सजा होगी और 500 रुपया जुर्माना होगा। यह विधेयक पास हो जाने पर इसका यह परिणाम निकलेगा। तो अपनी संतान जो है रेलवे कर्मचारी उसको भी खाने के लिये यह रेलवे विभाग तैयार है। आम जनता की जान व माल का किस तरह से नुकसान होता है यह तो हम रोज देखते रहते हैं एक्सीडेंट्स से, दुर्घटनाओं से कितना नुकसान होता है, लेकिन उसका कोई हिसाब नहीं। जहां तक इसका ताल्लुक है, इसके मुताल्लिक बहुत सी बातें कही गईं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं राइट टु स्ट्राइक, हड़ताल करने का हक हर एक को है। जब तक समाज में गैर-बराबरी है जो कि निर्विवाद रूप से भारतीय समाज में है, तब तक हड़ताल करने का हक वर्ग-राइट है। जिस तरह से तिलक ने कहा था कि आजादी हमारा वर्ग-राइट है, उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों का हड़ताल करना, अपनी मांगों के लिये वर्ग-राइट है। यदि कोई सरकार या कोई मंत्री किसी साजिस की वजह से उसको रोकना चाहता है, उसको दबाना चाहता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह याद

रखें जो दूसरे मुल्कों में हुआ। हड़ताल की बात कोई पाश्चात्य बात नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय को गांधीजी की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। गांधी जी हड़ताल में विश्वास करते थे। उन्होंने कहा था, मन्त्री कान खोलकर सुन लें, अगर कहीं जुल्म होता है, बेइंसाफी होती है तो नान-कोआपरेट करो। यही हड़ताल है। और साथ-साथ राजनैतिक बातों के लिए यदि जरूरत है तो उसमें भी गांधीजी विश्वास करते थे कि मजदूर सहयोग दे और हड़ताल करे जैसे सन् 42 में गांधीजी के साथ किया। जैसे 1942 में गांधीजी चाहते थे कि मजदूर लोग सन् 42 के आन्दोलन में साथ दें हड़ताल करें। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रेलवे विधेयक जो यहां पर आया है वह एक साजिश है, जनतन्त्र के खिलाफ है, रेल कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ है। जहां तक रेल की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध है, हम लोगों को कोई सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं, दिन-ब-दिन उसकी हालत खराब होती जा रही है। यह इस मन्त्री की खास परिपाटी है, यह जान-बूझकर बदमाशी के रूप में यह विधेयक लाया है मैं तहेदिल से और पूरी ताकत से इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं और उन्हें कहता हूं कि तुम इस विधेयक को वापस ही न करो, अगर तुम में शर्म भी कोई चीज है, तो तुम इस्तीफा दो, इस सदन से निकलो, हम तुम्हारी सूरत नहीं देखना चाहते।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA). Sir, much has been said at this stage during the third reading of this Bill which, according to me does not relate to and is not relevant to the subject matter we are considering here.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा० : इसकी क्या जरूरत है, इसको वापिस करो।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Then, what is relevant ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : You need only to listen to me, not shout.

Sir, the Indian Railways Act restrains railway men for certain reasons, and for certain offences as stipulated therein.

This is not the first piece of legislation which is brought before this House which proposes to place restraints on the railway men. There are ever so many offences in respect of which certain restraints are placed on railwaymen and here what has been done is to list two more offences under this Bill. I have not brought a separate new Bill, a new measure altogether. What is attempted to be done is to amend the existing Railways Act.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sugar-coated Bill.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Please wait. This is an amending Bill, to amend the Indian Railways Act. Therefore there is nothing new in it. As regards placing restraints on railwaymen there are already certain restraints. I am including two more. That is the object of the Bill, in essence.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : (बम्बई दक्षिण) इसका मकसद क्या है ?

SHRI C.M. POONACHA : Very many things have been said and my hon. friend Shri George Fernandes quoted the ILO and various other things. Thery are not relevant here.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिलकुल इरेलेवेंट बात कही गई है। Right of association, right of collective bargaining जो ये लोग इसमें हटा रहे हैं ;

SHRI C.M. POONACHA : He has quoted certain things from the ILO as regards the right of association, the right of collective bargaining.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप ये दोनों अधिकार छीन रहे हैं।

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : There is nothing contained in this Bill which takes away the right of association. There is absolutely nothing which takes away collective bargaining right. I have never heard scriptures

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being quoted more ably than what he had done. He mentioned articles 98 and 97 and he quoted from them. This Bill does not place any restraints on any railway men as regards what any friend has quoted.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी मदद करना चाहता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is his viewpoint which he is placing before the House. Shri George Fornanades has had his say already. Now he should not interrupt.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : लेकिन ऐसा बोलने के लिये आपको उन्हें इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये ।

SHRI C M. POONACHA : My hon friend Shri Surendranath Dwviedy had put a question to me whether after the passing of this measure I could ensure complete safety in railway travel and prevent all accidents and mishaps in railway operation. Perhaps he has attempted to put this forward as a piece of argument. I do not think that he has done so with a sense of responsibility. It is not possible for anybody to say with complete confidence that there shall be no mishap. It is the duty of Government to come before this House seeking their approval to create conditions of safe railway operation. That is what is sought to be done today. I sincerely believe in all humility that this measure would go a long way to create such conditions.

With these words. I submit that the Bill may be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Bill to vote.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : This is a black day in the history of Parliament when such a legislation as this is being passed. We do not want to become a party to it. We dissociate ourselves from this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : *Policeraj murdabad.* फासिस्ट-राज मुर्दाबाद ।

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : This is the beginning of fascism in the country. This is mini-dictator. They are not even dictators, but they are mini-dictators.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the ..." (*Interruptions*)

(Shri SM Banerjee, Shri George Farnandes and some other Members then left the House)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'No'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it..... (*Interruptions*) So, the motion is adopted... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It should not be done in that way. What is going on in the House ? Are you putting it to vote ? What is going on ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already put it to vote and it has been passed. Nobody was listening to me. What could I do ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : The question was not put at all...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shouted. I am sorry nobody listened to me.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : You put it during the shouting perhaps-

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What could I do ? There was nobody listening to me ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I have been here listening to what has

happended. This is not the way to do it. As a protest I walk out.

(Shri Surendranath Dwivedy then left the House)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put it again, because there is a complaint that it had not been heard.

The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the next item. Shri C.M. Poonacha.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है, मैं चैलेंज करता हूं, यह संविधान का उलंघन है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will the hon. Member please resume his seat or quietly withdraw ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : हाउस में कोरम नही है; आप इस बिल को कैसे पास कर रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am looking to that. I have checked and I find that there is quorum.

श्री शिव नारायण : जो लोग वाक-आउट कर गये है उनके कहने की क्या वैल्यू है।

15.29 hours

RESOLUTIONS *RE* : PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO REVIEW RATE OF DIVIDEND PAYABLE BY RAILWAY UNDERTAKING TO GENERAL REVENUES

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.M. POONACHA) : I beg to move :

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 Members of this House to be nominated by the Speaker be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon".

I beg further to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House".

The Resolutions seek the approval of this House for constituting a Committe to review the Separation Convention. Ordinarily it should not be necessary for me to make a long speech in moving the Resolutions. However, by way of clarification, I would make a few comments on some of the basic issues which relate to the Separation Convention.

As hon. members are aware, Railway Finance was separated from Genral Finance through the Separation Convention adopted by the Central Legislative Assembly in 1924. After Independence, this Convention has been reviewed by parliamentary committees in 1949, 1954, 1960, and 1965. Even though each Convention is normally to be operative for a period of five years, the House will recall that in 1959 the Convention then current was extended for one year so that the subsequent Convention could be co-terminous with the Third Plan period. For reasons into which it is not necessary for me to go now, the Fourth Plan, which should have commenced from 1st April 1966, is due to commence from 1st April 1969. As a consequence, the existing Convention recommended by the Railway Convention Committee 1965 and approved by Parliament in December 1965 has got out of step with the Fourth Plan period. It would, therefore, be

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

appropriate and desirable to have a fresh review of the position so that revised Convention period which could be coterminous with the new Fourth Plan period could be adopted.

As the hon. House is aware, the main premises on which the 1965 Convention was based have been materially altered by later developments. Athough even the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan had indicated that the originating traffic of the railways would be at the level of 245 million tonnes at the end of 1965-66, the actual level reached was only 203 million tonnes. The steep increase in staff, costs due largely to increase in the rates of DA and the equally steep increase in the price of material have radically altered the financial picture in the place of reasonable surpluses anticipated earlier, deficits have arisen.

In these circumstances, it seem essential that a Convention Committee consisting of members of both Houses should review the position afresh in the light of the present and foreseeable future circumstances and make recommendations which could form the basis of relationship between the General-and Railway-Finances in the quinquenium ending 31 March 1974.

The Committee when constituted with the approval of both Houses will no doubt go into all relevant and ancillary issues and it is unnecessary for me to say anything more at this stage. We shall look forward to their valuable recommendations which will, as usual, be discussed in due course before they are adopted by the House. I am hopeful that the Committee will complete their deliberations with due expedition and present their Reports as early as possible.

With these words, I commend the Resolutions for the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolutions moved :

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House to be nominated by the Speaker be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon".

"That this House do recommended to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House".

SHRI R.K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : The hon. Minister has brought a resolution for making a review of the arrangement between railway finance and general finance. I agree with the need for making a review of the situation but not precisely for the reasons which the hon Minister has presented here. The one reason which be put fourth is that in 1965 a Committee was appointed in order to see that by 1966 when the Fourth Plan comes into existence it could be implemented, but the Fourth Plan did not come into existence in 1966 and is going to come into existence in 1969 and therefore a review should be undertaken now. I do not think that the review is necessary for that reason. Neither do I think that the "surplus" as dividend which is being given to general finance from time to time has led to deficit, it is necessary to make a review. True, there has been some increase in dearness allowance which has increased the cost, and therefore there is some deficit and that in order to show otherwise the review is necessary.

My reasons for a review are different from what the hon. Minister has given. I consider that the time is ripe for us, following the example of Britain, instead of considering railways as a department of the Government, to consider it as an autonomous body. If you remember, in the Queen's speech in England such a suggestion has been made and the Labour

Party is following it very soon. It is also time for us to do the same. If we do so it becomes very easy for us to run the railways on business lines, we will know what its profitability is, we also get the economic criterion for further investment. If you take the present position, it is very difficult to find out what is the true economic depreciation of the railways. Many many years ago you raised the loans. The loans were at a lower rate of interest. Now a considerable price rise has taken place and on the basis of the book value if you put the depreciation, it is not the right amount of depreciation. The economic depreciation is much more than what is being indicated by the book value of the railway and the depreciation which is provided by them on the basis of some percentages. This is very necessary because new investment also is simultaneously taking place. You say that since Rs. 150 crores have to be contributed to the General revenue by the Railways, the deficit has been created and on the basis of this deficit you are imposing more and more taxes, increasing the railway fare, but it is not justified. As a matter of fact, Railways may be a profitable concern and hence further investment may have to be made by the railways ; but the arrangement which you are following may probably indicate that no more investment is necessary because it is uneconomic. This is a misleading situation which has been created by the present arrangement. That is why I am pleading with the Railway Minister that while he is making review he should consider making railways into an autonomous body and also create a system by which he can have the real economic depreciation of railway assets, and not on the basis of book value. You should take into consideration the replacement cost for the coming five years and see if the railways give you a profit. If they give you a profit, it is a case for more and more investment, because I understand that there is a great deal of demand for extension of railway lines here and there, but our Railway Minister says every now and then that it is uneconomic. I do not know why he considers it uneconomic and on what basis ?

Without knowing what is the profitability of the Railway investment, how is he going to say that this is economic and that is uneconomic.

Secondly the reviewing Committee should bear in mind that the provision of the transportation system in the country is not done by the Railway alone but the alternative is roads. What is being planned in roads, what is being invested by the country on roads ? Is there any general subsidy being given to the roads system ? Unless and until that is known, you never know whether *vis-a-vis* the roads the investment in railways is rightly done or not. In order to find out the position of railways *vis-a-vis* the road transportation, this Committee must see what is the contribution which the general fund has made to the road transportation. Compared to that what is the investment made on the railways ? In order to provide the right type of investment, if this reviewing Committee makes an arrangement between the railway finance and the general finance, I will be too glad because that will ensure the allocation of resources to the optimum. At present from the system you are following we never know whether at the moment investment on railways is optimum *vis-a-vis* the road transportation and as against the general need of the transportation in the country.

15.41 hrs.

[Shri Thirumala Rao, *in the Chair*]

With your permission I would like to commend to the hon Minister that these two aspects be borne in mind when the review is made of the railway finance *vis-a-vis* the general finance.

SHRI K NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would take this opportunity to impress on the House that the time has come to review the entire system of railway administration in the particular context of budgetary arrangements. Hitherto we have been following the dual policy so far as the budget system is concerned. We have two budgets. One budget deals with the railway budget alone and in that context we all know that a lot of time has been wasted because the same subject matter has been again and again discussed. Apart from that fact, I feel that the dual

[Shri K. Narayana]

budgetary system and the allocation of dividend to the general funds appears to be a historical anomaly. Presently I will say what I mean by that.

Originally when the British Government took over the railways into the public sector, immediately they realised certain difficulties particularly when certain items of the railway budget were to be voted. They realised the difficulty because if you bring it in the general budget and if within a given time the amount is not spent, the amount will lapse. So they realised that if there is a certain amount provided by the budget and if the amount otherwise lapses, why should it lapse. Why should not it form part of the resources of the railways? This was one of the reasons why in 1934 the Central Assembly Resolution was passed. The Assembly expressed it in a very interesting manner. For obvious reasons it did not disclose.

> "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that in order to relieve the general budget of the wide fluctuations caused by the incorporation of the railways .."

So, the basic reason at that time appeared to be the fluctuating fortunes of the railways. Therefore, they would like to take it away from the general budget. More over at that time the entire railways were viewed purely and primarily as a commercial concern because that is one of the reasons why they have stated that it should not be met from the general budget. We should not tax the transportation system. Once you bring it into the general budget, the temptation to convert the commercial concern into one of the instruments of taxation, was realised and the Member who intervened then, Mr. Charles Innes, said :

> "It is right and proper that the tax-payer, the State, should get a fair and stable return from the money it has spent on its railways ; but if you go further, if you take from the Railways more than that fair return, then you are including in a concealed way in one of the most vicious forms of taxation, namely, a tax on transportation."

That is to say, the basic idea of separating the finances of the railways from the general budget is two-fold, as I have stated earlier. From 1924. in that context, they have formed periodical committees to determine what kind of dividend or what amount of dividend has to be given to the federal government, for the reason that the federal government invested a lot of money and capital in this and to determine what factors are to be taken into account and how much has to be given by the railways. That is to say, at that time, so far as the sovereign body is concerned, the amount had to be paid as a lender ; and nothing more than that. The rest of the administration, of the railway authority was vested in a separate body. and from that time onwards, from 1935, a separate body had been created with a very elaborate provision for the administration of the railways about themselves. They call it the federal railway authority. I am not going into the detail, but I shall only refer to the material provision which is mentioned in the 1935 Act. I am quoting from section 186(2) of that Act, which says :

> "The receipts of the Authority on the revenue account in any financial year shall be applied in –
>
> (a) defraying working expenses ;
>
> (b) meeting payments due under contracts" and so forth ; and then—
>
> (f) making to the revenues of the Federation any payments by way of interest which they are required by this Part of the Act to make ;

Section 186(3) says : "any surpluses on revenue account shown in the account of the Authority shall be apportioned between the Federation and the Authority" etc., That is to say, from 1924 to the 1935 Act, there is a distinct change, the change being that in the determination they have visualised the interest to be paid. Apart from the interest to be paid, if there is a surplus, it has to be apportioned between the general revenues and the administration. This change does not seem to have been realised by the various issues that have been referred to. In 1949 there was a committee and in 1965 there was another committee ; they stuck to the 1924 formula ignoring the dictates that have been incorporated in the

1935 Act. After the Constitution come into being, we have totally ignored the concept of the autonomy of the railways. A separate Ministry has been created ; a Railway Board has been created. If I remember aright, priviously, the payments were kept separate, Now, all the payments received by the railways seem to be accounted for in the Consolidated Fund of India, and therefore, there is hardly any justification or need to keep them as a separate entity.

In this context, if you want to keep it as a commercial concern, I submit that we have to go back to the system that obtained in 1935. An autonomous body should be created to see that this particular concern is run on very commercial lines. If you want to have an instrument of transportation, as I consider it today, then, a separate budget and all these things, and an allocation of dividends, seems to me to be unsound economically and politically and even legally. Either of the two you should follow. But our position is a little anomalous, because you keep the railway administration completely with the Government and yet you pay some dividend to the general revenues This is not a question of mere academic interest; this is of practical significance.

As I said, the railway should not be made an, an instrument of taxation. If only you run it on purely commercial lines, then you have to fix the rates. In many countries, there are committees to fix the railway rates but once you bring it as a taxation system, every year, without regard to the requirements of the railway as an autonomous body, what happens ? You are taking it as a body which levies taxes on goods, this year, and then on passengers next year, with the result that it has become part and parcel of your budgetary system You may call it rates, but virtually, in effect, it is a transgression from rates to taxes. Therefore, in such a case, I say that just like any other department, so far as the general finances are concerned, the railways also should be viewed.

The system of payment of dividends on the capital invested by the Central Government should be withdrawn. If necessary, a committee should be appointed to review the entire thing.

In 1957, passenger tax was introduced. In the early stages, they were distributing to the respective States whatever was collected by way of this tax. In 1965, they changed the system. The new system is that one per cent of the capital invested before 1964 is to be given to the Government of India and the actual collections realised by way of this tax should also be given to the Government of India. These are pooled together and a fixed sum of Rs. 16 crores and odd is to be distributed to the respective States, to be utilised for purposes of level-crossing, etc. This is an involved way to approach a simple situation and this does not appear to be sound in principle. It is also irksome. Thesefore, this should be reconsidered and the original position of giving the actual collections from this tax to the respective States should be restored.

With these words, I support the motion.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : Sir, the task of this railway convention committee will not be as easy as that of the previous committees. Previously the budget was surplus, but this time they have to deal with a deficit railway budget. Therefore, the duties to be performed by this committee will be a bit difficult.

I know that a suggestion is likely to come that the dividend paid to the general revenue by the railways should be decreased considering the deficit in the railway budget. I think it will be a dangerous thing. I feel the dividend should be accurately paid to the general revenues.

The minister has given some reasons for this deficit budget—industrial recession, fall in agrarian production, fall in the movement of raw materials, etc. But he has not said how long this deficit will continue I feel it will be a serious blunder if the amount to be paid to general revenues is cut. This deficit can be made good in so many ways. While speaking on the railway budget last time, myself and other members have dealt with this point. We are sorry to find that due to corrupt practices in the railways, a large amount of public money is being wasted. Last time I said it and I want to repeat now that the railway is purchasing a very heavy amount of coal every year—I believe 60 million

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

tonnes. Since 1962, the coal was not purchased through tender. Generally in Government departments, the purchases are made through tenders.

But the coal they were purchasing on negotiated basis. Particularly there are a few colliery owners like K. K. Wora & Co.; Chanchani Wora Co., and Jalan & Co. These are the lucky colliery owners who were given this responsibility of supplying coal to the Railways.

A question was asked in 1964 by hon. Member Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai as to whether this coal was purchased from the colliery owners on tender basis or not. A misleading reply was given to this question by the then Railway Minister when he said : "Yes, it was purchased on tender basis". But actually it was not purchased on tender basis. After this question was put by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, a tender was invited and in response to the tender invited, after 1964, many colliery owners had even quoted lower rates Still these particular colliery owners were called by the Minister and were requested to reduce their rates by a rupee or two and they only were given the work although they quoted highter rates. As a result of that, what was the rate at which the Railways had to pay for their coal ? For one tonne of coal, the Railways were paying Rs. 23/- whereas the Damodar Valley Corporation which had taken the same coal from K. K, Wora & Co. had paid only at the rate of Rs. 13/- because they got it on the basis of tender. According to the contract, they were supposed to supply the first grade of coal to the Railways. But in fact in every case they were supplying inferior grade of coal. You may ask : "How do you know all these ?" The Railway statistical institute inspectors at Dhanbad were certifying that the coal was of inferior quality. Last time, the Railway Minister replied that the Damodar Valley Corporation was purchasing second grade of coal and that is why they were paying at the rate of Rs. 13/- where as Railways were paying at the rate of Rs. 23/-. I wonder whether the Minister know the difference in price between the first grade and second grade of coal. The difference is four annas or eight annas per tonne. The Damodar Valley Corporation refused to accept coal of inferior grade because they accepted it on tender. To prove this railway records are there ; the notes of inspectors of the Statistical Institute, Dhanbad, are also there. I have seen some news in the papers why K. K. Worah & Co. have been allowed to loot the public public exchequer in this way.

Another thing is this. Last time hon. Member Inderjit Gupta asked why demurrages were outstanding against private owners and public sector undertaking. In Starred Question No. 463 he asked :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of rupees by way of freight charges are outstanding on account of wagons placed at sidings of private and public sector undertakings in the Bilaspur Division of the South Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the names of the principal concerns involved the amount due from each of them ; and

(c) the action taken to recover the amounts speedily ?"

The reply given to (a) was "Yes, Sir". To (b) the Midister said :

> "There are three principal parties involved namely Bhilai Steel Project, Orient Paper Mills, Brajrajnagar and Jamul Cement Works Bhilai. The amount due from the first party is Rs. 1 53,078, from the second party Rs. 2,87,167 and from the last party Rs. 81,600".

These are Railway Minister's figures. For a small division like Bilaspur in South Eastern Railways, and that too not for all owners who are supplied wagons but only two or three parties, the outstanding amount comes to Rs. 5,22,745. Again, the Railway Minister has stated in his reply :

> "The authorities concerned seem to have failed to keep a watch and to take effective action for clearance of these outstanding."

16 00 hrs.

This is only for a small Division, and even there it is not the full picture ; it concerns only two or three parties like Bhilai

Steel, Orient Paper Mills and Jamul Cement Works. From these three concerns alone the amount due is Rs. 5'22,745 and the Minister says that clearance was not possible due to inaction on the part of the officers entrusted with this task. If this is the picture of one division, you can imagine the position for the entire railways.

I could refer to many other instances with facts and figures but, unfortunately, the Railway Minister is not giving us details of all the instances. I have already referred to one instance and there I have not received any reply up till now about that malpractice. At Barang station in Kurdah Road Division of the South Eastern Railways, there is a person called Shri D. K. Jhunjhunwala who is the owner of *Orissa Tiles*, Orissa Glass Works and many other factories. He is taking many wagons in the course of his business. Railway officials like the Divisional Operating Superintendent are given some discretion in the matter of waiving demurrage and wharfage. You will be surprised to know that for a period of 11 months the amount of demurrage and wharfage waived for that Mill-owner comes to Rs. 19 lakhs. You can easily understand the position without any comments on my part.

It will be a serious blunder if these points are not taken notice of when we are told that the railways are running at a loss and it has a deficit budget. The Railway Convention Committee will have to give due consideration to these points before fixing the contribution of the railways so that the general revenues will not be the loser. I would rather oppose any suggestion that the contribution of the railways to the general revenues should be reduced. The railways should be asked to contribute its full share to the general revenues.

I have gone through the assessment made by the previous Railway Minister, Shri S. K. Patil, when he stated :

> "I do not want to take the time of the House. But this is a very important Resolution and I will give a little background so that the House will understand the continuous progress that the railways are making and the increasing financial contribution from the railways that this House has been expecting and is being given."

So, my humble suggestion is that there should be no decrease in the financial assistance or contribution of the railways to the general revenue.

In fine, I want to point out that the earlier convention Committee recommended Rs. 4 crores instead of Rs. 3 crores for passenger amenities. I want the new Railway Convention Committee to go into the details and verify whether Rs. 4 crores were actually spent on passenger amenities.

On the floor of the House, during the course of the discussion on the Railway (Amendment) Bill, many Members have spoken about there being no light in railway compartments, no water etc. I also have personal experience and have categorically mentioned in the Lok Sabha about some train in which there was no light. No facilities were there. There was no fan in the third class compartment. I would request the Convention Committee to go into it in detail and see whether this amount was spent for this purpose.

Lastly, an amount of Rs. 16.5 crores was allotted to State Governments for the construction of manned level-crossing gates, underground roads, railway bridges etc. I do not know whether this amount has gone to the State Governments and whether this was acually utilised for this purpose. I would request the Convention Committee to go deep into this matter and see if this amount had been given to the State Governments. If this amount was not given to the State Governments, why this was not given ? And if given, wheather the amount in question was utilized—as recommended by the previous Convention Committee.

Thank you Sir.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Mr. Chairman, I welcome the appointment of this Railway Convention Committee to review the financial position and to determine what rate of dividend must be contributed to the General Revenues.

Last year was an unfortunate year when our Railway Minister presented a deficit budget. I do not think that he is going to repeat the same. I hope, he will take due care that he does not present a deficit budget again.

We also remember that last year he had effected an upward revision of fares

[Shri Shri Chand Goal]

and freights. Now that our countrymen have reached saturation point in so far as taxation is concerned, I do not think the economy of the country or of the common man permits a second upward revision of the rates of fares and freights.

Another question which must be facing him is that the employees are demanding better emoluments. He will have to make some provision for that as well.

When we consider these three problems, I would invite his kind attention to the sources of revenue where there is scope for a considerable increase. For instance, we have been told in answer to a question that the country has lost about Rs. 11 crores on account of ticketless travelling. Recently an experiment was undertaken at Delhi by utilising the services of students and other voluntary organisation so that ticketless travelling causing us an enormous revenue loss of Rs. 11 crores a year could be checked.

Another big item of expenditure in the Railway Budget is the amount which is to be paid towards compensation to those whose goods are lost or pilfered. That is also a very big amount, amounting to Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7 crores. I think there is considerable scope for reducing that amount also by taking proper care and caution.

Another item I know as a lawyer is that Government has to spend large sums of money on the payment of lawyers' fees. Even though the Railway has its own advocates and lawyers, the Railway has to engage counsels in various other places and huge sums of money are paid to them. There also there is considerable scope.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member ever appeared for the railways?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Against.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not for the railways?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Not for the railways. I think, you seem to have some bitter experience, Sir.

Then, I would remind the House that this dividend rate was increased when the country had faced the Chinese aggression. The dividend rate was at that time revised from 4¼ per cent to 4½ per cent. Considering that 1 per cent has to be paid in lieu of what used to be paid for passenger fares, that comes to another 1 per cent. Now there is a disparity that for the amounts which have been invested by the General Revenues in the Railways after March, 1964, a different rate, a higher rate of 5.75 per cent is being paid to all the capital which was invested after March, 1964. I hope, the Committee will take into consideration whether it is possible to bring some uniform formula and to remove the disparity or the difference in rates which are being paid to the capital invested before March, 1964 and Capital invested after March, 1964.

We have also to take into consideration that the general rate of interest which paid on the Government borrowings is 3 77 per cent.

Taking all these facts into consideration, our aim ought to be that we do not contribute to the General Revenues less than the rate of interest which is borne on the Government borrowings. Since this rate of dividend was revised in certain emergent circumstances, when the country was required to mobilise more resources in view of the Chinese aggression, I think, the Railways may not be in a position to pay the higher rate of dividend to the General Revenues because it has to safeguard its own interest, because it will not be in a position to present a deficit budget, because it will not be able to increase railway freight or fare. It will also have to provide more passenger amenities. As the hon. Member, Mr. Biswas pointed out, the amount of Rs. 3 crores which used to be utilised from year to year for the amenities of the passengers has been increased to Rs. 4 crores for another five years.

Considering all these aspects, I think, the Committee will take all these facts into consideration and will also determine whether it is in a position to pay that much dividend which it has been paying hitherto it has to be reduced so that the Railways are not faced with a deficit budget and the Railways are not compelled to reduce the amounts which are paid for

providing amenities to the passengers and also to enable them to pay higher emoluments to their employees.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not at all happy with the proposal of the Railway Minister for the appointment of this Committee. It seems to me that the Railway Minister, by appointing this Committee, wants to get a reduction in the dividend to be paid to the general exchequer. That seems to be his intention. If it is not his intention, I want to know what is the occasion now for the appointment of this Committee. After all, such a Committee is not going to be appointed every two years or three years. There are certain ffnancial and budgetary principles, under which the Railways have to pay a certain dividend to the general exchequer. This has been so all these years. Now, the trick is—that is my impression ; otherwise let him say I am wrong and I shall be very happy—to reduce the dividend to be paid by the Railways to the general exchequer and then to reduce the deficit in the railway budget. That seems to be the trick. That should not be allowed. That is highly objectionable. That means we are not going to improve the efficiency of our Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How do you anticipate the decision of the Committee ?

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : That is my anticipation. If my anticipation is wrong, let him say so. I shall be very happy if I am wrong.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot make the Miqister responsible for that. This is a Parliamentary Committee.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI. It is a Parliamentary Committee. But that Committee is also to hear the difficulties of the Railway Minister. He is going to present his difficulties to the Committee. It is not only my suggestion to the Minister but it is also my suggestion to the Committee to be appointed that they should not reduce the dividend. Once they reduce the dividend, then the Railways will become more inefficient. After independence, our railways, instead of being more efficient, have been more inefficient, and they are becoming more and more inefficient day by day. This can be easily proved.

The Indian Railways have a unique position in the whole world from the financial and the economic points of view. The Indian Railway system is one of the biggest system in the world ; it is a government monopoly ; there is no competition. Compared to the American railway system and the Soviet railway system, we have an advantage and the advantage lies in this that we have a very huge population to travel as passengers. This is the biggest country in the world after China, having 50 crores of people. If you see the statistics, you will find that every year the number of passengers has been increasing.

The government says that, with the completion of the three Five-Year Plans, the country has been developed industrially. If this is so, then the Railways also should develop along with it and bring greater profits. Today there are more industrial goods to be transported. The Government says that they have executed three Five-Year Plans successfully. But it is rather a very peculiar thing that, even after the completion of three Five-Year Plans and also the Railways being a government monopoly, they have been showing deficits. Formerly the Railways were always showing surpluses ; they were considered to be one of the most successful economic activities undertaken by the Government. But in the last Budget the Railway Minister showed a deficit, and I am sure the deficit will increase if the Railways are not made to function efficiently. There is also no economy. The terms of reference are also not complete. In what way the Committee is going to take a decision on this question ?

There is no mention in the terms of reference that the Committee should go into the question of efficiency of the railway system On what basis the Committee is going to say that so much is to be paid, I would like to know from the Railway Minister. Unless the question of efficiency of the railway system and the question of economy that can be effected on the railway system are considered pro-

[Shri Dinkar Desai]

perly, there will not be any improvement. When everything is inefficient, naturally there will be only deficits, and when there are deficits, the Railway Minister will come almost every year with a proposal that there should be another Committee and then he will plead before the Committee that since they cannot pay much, the dividend should be reduced. Whose money is this? It is public money. Railways are the biggest national undertaking in the country, and if such a sad state of affairs happens to our railway system, then the whole idea of nationalisation will be discredited. Already in the public sector we have spent more than Rs. 3,000 crores. And what is the annual return that we are getting on that? It is about 1½ per cent. Public money is being wasted. That is why I say that public money should not be wasted like this. As I said, Railways are the biggest national undertaking and even after the completion of three Five-Year Plans and the so-called economic development, if the Railways show deficits and the Minister comes forward with a proposal for the appointment of a Committee so that the dividend should be reduced, then I should say that the whole idea of nationalisation and socialism is discredited. Perphaps this is the Congress pattern of socialism. Mr. Poonacha, through the appointment of this Committee, wants to pay less to the General Revenues. This means that the railways are running at a loss. If today the Railways are running at a loss, it is because there is no efficiency. The efficiency is going down and down every day. Unless the efficiency is increased, I do not think that the Railways will be in a position to pay proper dividend to the General Revenues.

I am not at all happy with the appointment of a Committee unless the Minister tells me the occasion or the reason for his proposal because this proposal is coming after a few months of the submission of the Railway Budget, and that Budget had shown an unprecedented deficit in railway finances.

SHRI S S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I just want to say something. I will take only two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. You may put it in the form of question. After that I want to call the Minister to speak.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: When a resolution comes before the Lok Sabha, the Minister must clearly bring out what exactly his idea is in bringing such a resolution before the House. It is not clear as to whether he wants that this committee should increase or decrease the rate of dividend to general revenues and the Minister must clearly say as to what he has in his mind, does he want it to be more or to be less. That is the fundamental point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The resolution is clear. That is, to review the rate of dividend which is at present paid.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Upward or downward? What does he desire?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not want to intervene when you are placing your point of view. But this is exactly the point raised by Shri Dinkar Desai. The Minister will not be in a position to say what the dividend will be. It will be a recommendation of the Committee.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: It is an anomalous situation, namely, appointing a committee, without being clear in his mind as to what exactly he wants from the committee, what are the requirements of the railways and whether he wants to pay less or pay more.

My second point is this. We find that there is considerable amount of leakage of revenue owing to ticketless travel. We have been hearing of leakage of revenue and the measures being taken to control it for the last 10 or 15 years. We find that things have not improved and still so many crores are being lost on this account alone. Will he tighten up his organisation, so that the revenue increases? There should also be an improvement in facilities to the travelling public. As regards efficiency, as was rightly stated by my hon. friend, efficiency on the railways is declining. In view of all these I do not know

how we can recommend to the Committee that the dividend should be reduced. I know, if the dividend is to be increased, he would not have come up for the constitution of a Committee. That is obvious. We know how this Government is functioning. In this respect, their proposal would mean that they are able to save less and contribute less to general revenues. I wonder whether he has obtained the sanction of the Finance Minister to bring this Bill before Parliament.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I am placing it on behalf of Government. It is understood. It is obvious.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The hon. Deputy Prime Minister is saying that he has deficit in his budget and how can he agree that revenues or contribution from railways to general finance should be less ? (*Interruption*). The Minister should have come out with what he really wants. That is the basic point that I am making. Despite repeated increases in railway passenger fares and rates, we find that the net surplus of railways—actually there is a deficit. I know—should have gone up considerably. But that has not taken place. The contribution that railways are making to general revenues should increase manifold. And, I think a stage should come eventually when railways are able to contribute 8% or 10% to the general revenues. If the railways increase the rates, they should be able to give facilities to the public to the requisite extent. In his terms of reference to the Committee, he should have stated that the Committee may consider only that the return to the exchequer or general revenues—the contribution from railways,—shall be increased and to what extent. Under no circumstances should the Committee consider that this return shall be reduced. We are not prepared to countenance that. That is the basic proposition. Otherwise we should not mind this resolution, but I thought, these points be brought out.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री कोठारी, ने कहा है इस प्रस्ताव में स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताया गया है कि जो कमेटी सरकार बनाना चाहती है, उसके टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस क्या होंगे। केवल यही कहना काफी नहीं है कि रेलवे की कमाई में से जेनेरल रेवेन्यू को मिलने वाले पैसे के बारे में विचार करने के लिए कमेटी बनाई जाए। विचारों की दिशा कई तरफ जा सकती है। असल में सरकार को इस प्रश्न पर कुछ सफाई से विचार विचार करना चाहिए था और इस प्रस्ताव के साथ ही रेलवे के काम-काज के बारे में एक फिनांशल स्टेटमेंट पेश करना चाहिये था। मैं मानता हूं कि बजट के अवसर पर रेलवे बोर्ड की रपट यहां पर पेश की जाती है। लेकिन जब सरकार इस किस्म का एक खास प्रस्ताव लाती है कि जेनेरेल रेवेन्यू को रिटर्न्ज के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया जाये, तो फिर इसके साथ ही रेलवे की आज की आर्थिक हालत के बारे में कुछ जानकारी देना भी आवश्यक है।

इस वक्त रेलवे बोर्ड की 1966-67 की रपट हमारे हाथ में है। 1967-68 का साल पूरा हो गया है और 1968-69 का साल चल रहा है। पिछले डेढ़ साल में कमाई, खर्च और जेनेरेल रेवन्यू को पैसा देने की दृष्टि से रेलवे की आर्थिक हालत क्या रही, उसके बारे में कोई जानकारी हम लोगों के पास नहीं है। अगर सरकार एक कमेटी बना कर उसको जेनेरेल रेवेन्यू को दिये जाने वाले पैसे के बारे में विचार करने लिये कहती है, तो यह बहुत ही आवश्यक हो जाता है कि उसको, और इस सदन को भी, रेलवे की आज तक की आर्थिक हालत की जानकारी दी जाये। मन्त्री महोदय ने यह प्रस्ताव पेश करते हुए कहा है कि कमेटी की सिफारिशों को सदन के सामने पेश किया जायेगा। चूंकि कमेटी को इस बारे में सिफारिशें देनी हैं और इस सदन ने उन पर विचार करना है, इसलिये यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय एक आर्थिक स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने रखें। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रस्ताव के मन्जूर हो जाने के बाद भी मन्त्री महोदय तत्काल ऐसा करने का प्रयत्न करें।

जब यह कमेटी रेट्स और रेवेन्यू के बारे में विचार करने जा रही है, तो इस दृष्टि-

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

यादी बात पर भी विचार होना चाहिये कि आखिर रेलवे को किस ढंग से चलाया जाये। रेलवे को डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से चलाने का प्रयोग कई बरसों से चल रहा है। रेलवे के कैपिटल रूट चार्ज, उसकी कमाई और उसके काम करने के ढंग को मद्देनजर रखते हुए वह प्रयोग कहां तक सफल हुआ है, इस बारे में भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। कई क्षेत्रों से यह मांग आ रही है कि रेलवे को एक अलग आटोनोमस कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाये, जिस में सरकार, मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो। इस मांग पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

रेलवे की आखिरी रिपोर्ट को देखने से पता चलता है कि एयर-कन्डीशन्ड डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले मुसाफिरों की संख्या 1965-66 से 1966-67 में 5.78 परसेंट बढ़ गई, लेकिन उन से होने वाली आमदनी उसी अनुपात में बढ़कर सिर्फ 3.52 परसेंट बढ़ी। इसकी तुलना में थर्ड क्लास पैसैंजर्ज की संख्या 4.83 परसेंट बढ़ गई, जब कि उनसे होने वाली कमाई 5.31 परसेंट बढ़ गई। यानी साफ हो जाता है कि एयर-कंडीशन में जाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनकी ओर से रेलवे की जो कमाई है वह तो जितने मुसाफिर बढ़े हैं उस परिमाण में नहीं बढ़ रही है। या तो उन लोगों को इतनी सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं एयर कंडीशन के पैसेंजरों को जो कि आप भी जानते हैं क्योंकि आपने भी उसमें यात्रा की होगी कि इतनी सुविधाएं उनको दी जाती हैं कि वह थर्ड क्लास के पैसेंजरों से जो रेवेन्यू आती है, उसके हिसाब से उनको जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिएं, वह काटकर, उनके लिए वह सुविधाएं इनकार करके एयर-कंडीशन और फर्स्ट क्लास के मुसाफिरों को दी जाती हैं। इसलिये मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि अब समय आ गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम रेलवे के अन्दर हम लोग समाजवाद लाने की बात करें और एक ही दर्जे, एक ही ढंग का रेलवे का प्रवास हो जाय, उस दिशा में भी आप रेलवे को ले जाने का काम करें। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर पुनाचा साहब के रेल मन्त्री रहते हुये यह एक चीज हो जाय तो आर्थिक विषमता भले ही दूर न हो, लेकिन सामाजिक विषमता जो हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ती जा रही है, उस सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने में यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम होगा और शायद हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में सामाजिक विषमता को दूर करने वाले व्यक्तियों में आपका भी नाम गिना जायगा। इसलिए इस बात पर भी विचार किया जाय।

SHRI C. M POONACHA : Sir, the point was raised as to what was the purpose and occasion to bring this resolution before the House because the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee should last for a period of five years, which is true. I have mentioned in my opening speech that the last Committee was constituted in 1965 and their recommendations were incorporated in our draft plan programme

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : It is only three years, five years are not over.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : This should be co-terminous with the plan period, that is the idea.

When a committee is constituted, it examines various points such as the payment of dividend on the capital at charge, the depreciation to be paid, the rate of payment in lieu of passenger tax and various other payments that have to be made out of railway earnings. Therefore, if we do not have this committee now, the previous recommendations would cease to be valid beyond 1971. The plan would commence in 1969 and for three or four years we may have to go on till 1974 without another committee. Therefore, taking all these things into consideration, it was thought advisable to have a committee right now, so that, *inter alia*, the railways' own resources could be assessed. The railways also have a plan programme, there is a plan allocation for the railways, and for that the railways' own resources would have to be assessed. If I do it, it may not be

quite correct. Therefore, it is suggested that a parliamentary committee may go into the question and assess the railways' own resources and work out other resources which will have to be found either by borrowing or whatever it is. So, for all these calculations it is necessary that the committee is constituted now, so that it may go into all matters and advise the Railway Ministry as to what should be the pattern of its contribution in respect of the capital at charge, its contribution to the depreciation fund, its contribution in lieu of passenger tax and various other things. Therefore, I am sure the House would agree that my proposal is valid for this reason that it would assist the planning programme of the railways to a great extent if we could have the considered view of a parliamentary committee.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will that come before Parliament for sanction.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : Those recommendations will necessarily come before this House for its approval.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Is there any possibility that the contribution to the General Revenues is going to be cut this time ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : I am not here to anticipate or prejudge the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee is absolutely free to make their recommendations. The Committee frame the issues and I would here read out for the benefit of the House as to what they did last time.

> "The Committee in 1965 at their first sitting held on 17th August 1965 drew up the underlined list of subjects for examination with reference to the above resolution and ask the Railway Board to furnish detailed memorandum thereon."

So the Committee is at liberty to frame the issues and ask for detailed memorandum which we will certainly furnish. That will be examined and that will be the material over which the Committee will give their final recommendations after going into the matter with great care. *(Interruptions)* The Committee is at liberty to ask for information and detailed memorandum on whatever point they so choose. I am not here trying to suggest as to what they should do and what they should not do. It is entirely within the purview and the authority of the Committee *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI *rose—*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will not allow the Minister to explain the point ?

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : We will place our views before the Committee *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should allow the Minister to explain his point. You can ask in the end after hearing him. Please do not interrupt him in the middle.

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : If I may submit by way of clarification, added clarification, on the subject, this small Convention Committee is more or less like the Finance Commission, more or less, not very strictly so. The Finance Commission would advise the Government as to what should be the basis for the allocation of revenues between the Centre and the States. Similarly, here is a body which will advise as to what principle should govern as regards the allocation of revenues between the Centre and the Railways. It is something similar. In 1965 we had a Finance Commission and in 1968 we have another Finance Commission. It is more or less on the same pattern and analogy. Hon. Members need not consider that I have come here with an extra-ordinary proposition to which I am seeking the approval of the House.

Various other points have been made. I would only deal with some points of a general character. The Committee will certainly go into every matter that would appear to them as relevant and important. Matters, like coal production, ticketless travel etc. we normally discuss during the budget session. I do not want to take the time of the House in explaining these matters. In brief I would only say that this Convention Committee of this House and the other House, when constituted, will go into all the relevant matters and

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

would give the benefit of their recommendations which will again come before this House for its approval. With these words I commend this Resolution to the House.

SHRI J.M. BISWAS : Sir, I raised a point which was very relevant. Last time the Committee recommended Rs. 4 crores for passenger amenities and another Rs. 16 5 crores were allotted to different State Governments for construction of level-crossing gates, under-ground bridges, and all that. I raised those points categorically. I want to know whether the amount of Rs. 4 crores was paid towards passenger amenities and secondly, whether the sum of Rs. 16·5 crores was allotted to the different States for the purpose recommended by the Committee.

SHRI C.M. POONACHA : The allocation was made and such allocation is credited to the Consolidated Fund of India, and I may submit that this is a subject-matter which comes under the Finance Commission ; they also examine. And according to their recommendation the amounts would have been disbursed to the State Governments. The contributions from the railways in lieu of passenger tax are being made and my hon. friend would find it from the budget papers : this year, it was over Rs. 16 crores, and last year also it was over Rs. 16 crores, and accordingly they have been duly paid.

As regards passenger amenities, my hon. friend may again check up the budget papers. Provisions have been made. As for the actuals, I do not have the figure with me here, but the provision of Rs. 4 crores, I think, has already been made, and every year it is being made.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the resolutions to the vote of the House. The first is item No. 9 on the agenda.

The question is :

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House to be nominated by the Speaker be appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The second is item No. 10 on the agenda. The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate 6 members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed to this House".

The motion was adopted.

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16.42 hrs.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : Sir, I beg to move .

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment in the States and Union territories of Agricultural Credit Corporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration".

16.42½ hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare *in the Chair*]

The question of supply of adequate agricultural credit has assumed vital importance in the context of our aim to achieve self-sufficiency in food production as early as possible. The cooperative credit structure is today the main institutional agency for the provision of agricultural credit. Considerable progress has been made in the last 16-17 years by the cooperative

credit agencies in the quantum and share of their contribution to agricultural credit In 1950-51 credit provided by the agricultural credit societies accounted for 3·1 per cent of the amount borrowed by cultivators. Though this increased to as much as 25·8 per cent in 1961-62, the progress has been uneven as between different parts of the country. There are certain States where the co-operative movement continues to be weak, which hampers the flow of adequate credit facilities to cultivators. A working Group was set up by the Reserve Bank in 1964 to examine the institutional arrangements for the provision of agricultural credit with particular reference to the progress of the co-operative movement in various States. It came to the conclusion that the areas which are particularly weak from the co-operative angle are the States of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. The Working Group recommended and the Government has accepted that the concerned States should set up agricultural credit corporations to supplement the existing arrangements for provision of credit to agriculturists. The Bill is intended to enable the State Governments and the Union Territories to set up such corporations. I am gland to say that of the five States and two Union Territories, all except West Bengal, have agreed in principle to set up such corporations.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum- He may continue.

SHRI K.C. PANT : Though the notes on clauses will, help the Honorable Members to understand the various Provisions of the Bill, I would, nevertheless, take this apportunity of indicating briefly the basic framework of the Bill. Each corporation is to function in certain areas of the State in place of the co-operative credit societies and the business and functions of the Corporations would, therefore, be broadly similar to those expected from the co-operative credit societies. The Corporation is being authorised in the Bill to provide short and mediam-term loans for agricultural and allied operations to agricultural maketing and processing societies, central co-operative banks, co-operative farming societies or primary agricultural credit societies. It will also be authorised to perform other types of banking business which a co-operative bank is generally authorised to transact. It will be empowered to recieve deposits from the public, but its working funds would be mainly from the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank is being authorised to extend funds to the Agricultural Credit Corporation in the same manner as to a State co-operative bank. Provision is also being made to enable the Corporation to obtain refinance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

The Working Group set up by the Reserve Bank visualised the Agricultural Credit Corporation as a transitional arrangement. Though this will be a new agency, it is not the intention that it will be permanently supplanting the co-operative societies. The State co-operative bank will continue to operate throughout the State in regard to non-agricultural credit and it will also continue to operate in regard to agricultural credit in those areas where the co-operative agencies are viable. The Corportamtion will set up offices in those areas of the State where the co-operative credit agencies are weak but as when these institutions are strengthened the Corporation will withdraw from these areas and transfer its assets and liabilities to the co-operative societies. Provisions have therefore, been made in the Bill for facilitating the transfer of assets and liabilities so that these functions can be smoothly taken over by the co-operative societies as and when this becomes possible.

I should like to clarify here that the Bill does not mention specifically about demarcation of areas between the State co-operative banks and the Agricultural Credit Corporations ; this will have to be decided between the Corporation, the Reserve Bank and the State Government. Government of India set up a working group to draw up a model scheme for the working of the agricultural credit corporations and it has recommended certain criteria for the consideration of the State

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Governments for demarcating the area and business between the co-operative credit agencies and the agricultural credit corporations.

The authorised capital of each corporation will be between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 5 crores depending on the requirement of each State and union territories. The share capital will be contributed by the Central Government—30 per cent : State Government 20 per cent ; Reserve Bank 20 per cent and the remaining 30 per cent will be allotted by the Central Government among the Food Corporation, the State Bank and its subsidiaries and other commercial banks. Each corporation will be managed by a board of directors consisting of seven persons. The Chairman and the Managing Director will be nominated by the Central Government ; two Directors by the State Government ; 1 Director by the Reserve Bank and two Directors to be elected from the other eligible shareholders. Though the Managing Director will be appointed by the Central Government, both the State Government and the Reserve Bank will be consulted in practice in the matter of this appointment.

Though the Corporation will function as a financial institution, it will need the support of statutory provisions similar to those which are available to the co-operative societies in their dealings with borrowers. In particular, necessary provisions have to be made in the relevant State laws for the creation of a charge in favour of corporation by the borrowers in respect of land or interest in land held by them and the enforcement of this charge and for execution of awards against defaulters and for the recovery of the corporations dues under the procedure available for the collection of arrears of land revenue. These provisions cannot be included in the Central Statute as they are within the sphere of the State legislation. We have clarified the position already to the State Governments concerned and we hope that expeditious steps would be taken after the Bill has been enacted by the State Governments to ensure that necessary legal provisions are made to facilitate the smooth working of the Corporation.

16.54 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

I have no doubt that the House would appreciate that the Bill is a positive and constructive step for strengthening the existing the institutional agencies for agricultural credit. We have adopted a multi-agency approach towards agricultural credit and the commercial banks have already started coming into this field and in course of time they will increase the volume of direct finances for agriculture. Nevertheless, co-operatives will continue to be the main agency for provision of agricultural credit. The present Bill is intended to remove a lacuna in this sphere of co-operative credit in certain weak pockets until such time as the co-operative agencies in this area will become viable.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

> "That the Biil to provide for the establishment in the States and Union Territories of Agricultural Credit Corporations and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

There are some amendments. Are they being moved ? I find that Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, Shri Kalita and Shri Viswambharan are absent. Is Shri Lakkappa moving his amendments ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion there on by the 31st January 1969," (149)

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment in the States and Union Territories of Agricultural Credit Corporations and for matters connected a therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely, Shri P. C. Adichan, Shri K. Anirudhan, Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti, Shri Morarji Desai, Shri R, Muthu Gounder, Shri H. Ajmal Khan, Shri N. R. Laskar, Shri G. P. Mangalathumadam, Shri N.

Sreekantan Nair, Shri S. C. Samanta and Shri P. Viswambharan with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (150)

SHRI R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka) : Sir, in one sense, this Bill seems to be a very innocent Bill. In another sense, if we examine it very closely, it is fraught with many mischiefs. In principle, one would not like to disagree with the government that there is a need for providing more and more credit to agriculturists, but in so far as the manner in which this credit has been provided i.e., by such Credit Corporations, one would like to disagree with the government in many ways. In so far as the dimension of the problem is concerned, there is no doubt about the fact that the work that remains to be done in regard to supply of credit is so huge that whatever attempts are being made by the government so far have been just like thinkering with the problem. When moon shine is required, you are giving light through stars. When a bomb-shell is required, you are just blowing a whimper. By creating such small corporations here and there, in a very disintegrated manner, without having any integrated policy regarding the provision of credit to the agriculturists, the government's attempts are likely to be dissipated and are likely to be without any purpose and any use whatsoever.

When the Rural Credit Survey was conducted it was noticed that hardly 3 per cent of the credit were being provided to the agriculturists by the co-operative societies. When you are giving statistics and saying "we are now providing 25 per cent of the needs of the agriculturists through co-operative societies" you are never taking into account the private individuals or agencies which are dealing with lending of credit to the farmers. Even today I find that their dependence on money lenders is more than ever before. I do not know why, but some how or other the farmers also seem to prefer private individuals to co-operative socities. That system of private credit works in such a flexible manner that it suits the needs of both the farmers and the creditors.

Then, if we consider the working of the co-operatives, so far our experience has been that these societies are being used for party purposes, in order to increase the prestige and influence of the party. So, a lot of mischief is being done in the name of co-operatives. Some how, people manage to get into position in these societies and play the game of politics. Bribe and corruption also are very much prevalent there. They do whatever they like in the name of co-operatives. Because they use the good name of the co-operatives, the evil thruies for a longer period and it is not detected at all. If any evil creeps in the working of a private agency or a money-lender, it is being immediately detected and suitably dealt with. In this case, since the evil creeps in the holy name of the co-operatives, it thrives for a longer period and it is not being detected in time. Since it is not detected in time, it is very difficult for us to deal with it.

The Minister has stated that instead of the State co-operative societies, the Corporation will now deal will the work. So, one evil is replaced by another. I do not find any attempt in the Bill to remove the evils that are existing in the co-operative societies. I have no confidence that the new agency by which you are seeking to replace the old one will work better than the agency which you are replacing.

Let me give one instance. It is laid down in the Bill that the minimum capital of the Corporation will be Rs. 1 crore, and maximum Rs. 5 crores, for all the States. We have got Uttar Pradesh, which covers a very wide area, and Union Territories like Andaman, Nicobar and even Delhi which are very small. Yet, the capital of the Corporation will be only within this range. Even for Uttar Pradesh it cannot go beyond Rs. 5 crores.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : It is not applicable to U.P.

17 hrs.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : There are smaller territories which are not even having 1 per cent of the population of our country and there are bigger territories of which one State has 15 to 20 per cent of the population of the country. These are the disparities in the size of our States and Union

[Shri R. K. Amin]

territories and that disparity has not been taken into account. That has not been taken care of in the Bill.

I will give you a second instance. This is just a measure by which you are imposing the Central Government on the States. You take the Board of Directors. Six to seven persons are there of which three or four are being directly appointed by the Central Government. The Chairman will be appointed by the Central Government. He will also have the casting vote. Although the man is one he is having the weight of two. The Managing Director also is to be appointed by the Central Government. And what is the Reserve Bank of India if not the Central Government ? Now, with the imposition of the Credit Council, the Governor of the Reserve Bank is just the subordinate of the Finance Minister. It is the Central Government which rules over it also. Whatever semblance of autonomy there was for the Reserve Bank has gone out. So whoever will be appointed by the Reserve Bank will also be subservient to the Central Government.

Then, what about the State Bank of India ? The State Bank also belongs to the Central Government and anybody appointed by the State Bank will also be of the Central Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Not appointed but elected.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Elected by whom ? Elected by the State Bank of India ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : And others.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : 'Others' means mainly the financial agencies. The Central Government will predominate over them also.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You read it.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : That is why I plead with you that you make room for farmers who contribute to it. Some 10 or 20 per cent of the capital is contributed by them. Having contributed, they have a right also to appoint the directors. If they get the right to appoint the directors, it will be a real election ; otherwise, any election on the basis of institutions like the State Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation or the co-operative societies, will not be an election at all. It is election only in name ; it is just nomination. The entire thing, as it appears in the Bill, will be controlled by the Central Government.

Between the two situations —one completely bureaucratic and is dominated by the Central Government and the other which is to be replaced is the State Co-operative Credit Society—I would like the House to consider this. In the other there was some semblance of election. There was some representation of the people or the farmers. There was some independent representation also on their boards. Therefore there was some possibility of the independent voice to be raised there. Here by imposing this Corporation over it, even that small possibility of bringing in the independent opinion is also brushed aside.

That is why, although the intention is very good—good in the sense that it would like to provide credit to the agriculturists and the more and more it is done the better it is ; there is no question about it—the manner in which it has been provided only serves the purpose of the Central Government. It is likely to serve the purpose of the party in power so that the Central Government can percolate one's own influence even on the States and the farmers without having any integrated credit policy whatsoever. Probably it will add some resources but the resources are not likely to go in the right quantity to the right farmers at the right time.

The crux of the problem is that we should like to evolve an institution which would provide the right quantity of credit to the right type of farmers in the right time. Let us ask the question whether this will help us in doing that. With a bureaucratic approach, I am sure, we will give the umbrella to the farmers when it is not raining or when the rains are over ; the doctor will go when the patient is dead. The farmer may require the credit in the month of August and your sanction will come in the month of October and probably the credit will be extended to him in

the month of December. By that time there is no rain, no field, no requirement, nothing of the kind.

Secondly, as the bureaucratic approach is bound to enter the Corporation, persons who do not deserve to get the credit will get it and persons who really deserve it will not get it. Probably for consumption purposes those who are having the political pressures to work, will get the credit while the real farmers, who really need credit in order to develop your agriculture, will not be provided with credit in the set-up which you propose to evoke.

Then, you have said that commercial banks will also extend credit to agriculturists. Under the pressure of social control, they have now started doing it. Will you be able to tell me what type of farmers are getting credit from these commercial banks ? Will you please tell me what type of farmers are getting credit from the State credit agencies ? Are they giving credit on the basis of right type of criteria ? My point is that as regards the credit to agriculturists, the criteria for judging the needs of the farmers should be changed. Have you been able to do it ?

One thing more. They require the credit also in order to pass over time in regard to the sale of their commodities. There is the Warehousing Corporation established where the farmers can take their commodities and get money. It is not being developed. There is nothing I can find that the policy of the Warehousing Corporation, the policy of the commercial banks, the policy of the credit co-operatives and the policy of the Corporation will be well-integrated by somebody so that they provide for the different needs of the farmers in a right way. You say, so and so will look after it ; Mr. 'X' says, so and so will look after it. If you are a guest of so many people, you are guest of none. Anybody can shirk the responsibility with the result that, I am sure, the farmer will be without any credit even by the end of it.

Sir, I do not want to go into the details of the Bill now. I will do so at the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. I find that the dimension of the problem of credit is large ; it is not dealt with suitably. In this Bill, it is all bureaucratic control. It is controlled by the Central Government. There is no say of the general public in it. Even on the Board of Directors, there is no individual who could claim to have an independent judgment. The way in which it is being put here, it will replace the present agencies and I am not clear where it will substitute and where it will add to the requirements of the credit to the agriculturists.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we have got 3 hours allotted to this Bill. There are a number of amendments. I would suggest 1½ hours for general discussion and 1½ hours for clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. Shri Anantrao Patil.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Ahmednagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was not only surprised but shocked to hear my hon. friend from the Swatantra Party opposing the Bill which is in the interest of the agriculturists. The other day, my hon. friend, Mr. Amin, tried to take the side of the farmers when he participated in the debate....

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Don't present my case wrongly. I agree with the principle. I agree what more and more credit should be given to the agriculturists. But the manner in which it is being provided is likely to be misused.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : When the problem of co-operative movement comes in, the blood of the Swatantra Members begins to boil. They are opposed to co-operative movement and the Corporation established by the Government.

Sir, I think, this measure for establishing Agricultural Co-operative Credit Corporations was overdue and I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this legislation before the House.

The provision for the agricultural credit to the farmers in this country is not uniform. Some parts of the country have made progress in the co-operative movement and the credit needs of the farmers have been met satisfactorily. But in some parts like, Assam, Bengal and Bihar and in Union Territories like Manipur and Tripura, the co-operative movement could not make satisfactory progress. So, there

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

is the necessity to make provision to meet their credit needs. Here is a Bill for making the credit available to the farmers. But, I think, there is a discrimination and the Government will have to re-think about some of the provisions.

They have made the establishment of the Corporation compulsory for some of the States, and in the case of the other States, if they want to establish a Corporation, they will have to take the permission of the Central Government. For instance, the co-operative movement in the States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Gujarat has made a tremendous progress and agricultural credit is available to the farmers, but as you know, the credit from the co-operative society or bank is available only to such of the agriculturists who own land ; suppose, there is a tenant who cultivates a land and he wants to have credit or he wants to have a loan from the bank or society, he cannot get the loan either from the co-operative society or from the bank. As Prof. Amin. said the commercial banks or the scheduled banks have now started advancing loans to agriculturists, but in the case of commercial banks also, ownership of land is very necessary. So, to substitute the co-operative bank or society or the commercial bank, establishment of a Credit Corporation is very necessary and here, if a tenant wants to have a loan, he can have that on the crop ; the Corporation can take possession of the crop when it is ready for harvesting, so that at the time of sowing, he can get the credit from the Corporation. So, for this purpose, in other States also the establishment of this Corporation has become necessary.

Only on two or three points I have some doubt.....

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में इस समय कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.....

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : This Corporation is to be guided by the Central Government and the decision of the Central Government is going to be final. I have not understood the purpose behind this ; Why should the Corporation be guided only by the Central Government and why should the decision of the Central Government be final ?

Now I come to the business which the Corporation may transact. This is given in Clause 19 as (a), (b), (c), (d) and all that. Some of the functions or businesses of the Corporation given here are, I think, irrelevant. For example :

"(e) the carrying on of agency business of any description including the clearing and forwarding of goods, giving of receipts and discharges ;

(f) entering into contracts of indemnity, suretyship or guarantee with specific security or otherwise ;

(g) receiving in consideration of the services mentioned in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) such commission as may be agreed upon ;

(h) managing or selling of any property which may come into the possession of the Corporation in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims ;

(i) acquiring or holding of any property or any right, title or interest in any property which may form the security or a part of the security for any loan or advance or which may be connected with any business of the Corporation ;

(j) any other kind of business which the Central Government may, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank, authorise."

I think, some of these provisions are not necessary ; these should not be the functions of the Corporation.

Lastly, they have made a provision that the Reserve Bank has to submit a report.

Also the Bill says that the Reserve Bank shall send the report only after the expiry of 5 years duration. Assessment or evaluation of any scheme should be made after every two or three years. If 5 years are lost, then there is no opportunity to mend what has gone wrong. In the interest of the corporation and the agriculturist if the

report is submitted after every 3 years, I think, it will be in the interest of everybody. With these words I support the Bill.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह राज्य कृषि ऋण निगम विधेयक जो सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत है आमतौर से मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ मगर अफसोस इस बात का है कि बहुत सारे राज्यों को यह निगम बनाने की अनुमती नहीं दी गई है। खास तौर से जो बिल आया है यह वैस्ट बंगाल, बिहार और जो यूनियन शासित प्रदेश हैं उन्हीं के लिए यह लागू होता है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरे सूबों के लिए कहा गया है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां वहां जो काम कर रही हैं और किसानों को कर्जा दे रही हैं मैं समझता हूं कि वह बुनयादी तौर पर गलत है। अव्वल तो किसानों को कर्ज मिलना ही असम्भव है और यदि मिलता भी है तो वह बड़ी दिक्कत और उसके द्वारा काफी पैसा खर्च करने के बाद मिलता है। जिन किसानों को कर्ज लेने का पाला पड़ता है वह ही जानते होंगे कि इतनी दुश्वारी का उन्हें सामना करना पड़ता है। तमाम उद्योगों में तो सरकार द्वारा अकूत धनराशि लगा रक्खी गई है लेकिन हमारे देश के किसान जो कि सब से गरीब हैं उन्हें न तो सिंचाई के लिए कोई कर्जा मिलता है, न खाद के लिए पैसा मिलता है और न ही बीज के लिए कर्जा मिलता है। कभी कभी जो कर्जा मिलता भी है तो होता यह है कि उसे लेता है एक आदमी और वह वसूल दूसरे से होता है। मैं सैकड़ों मिसालें बतला सकता हूं जहां कि हजारों कर्जे कि दरख्वास्तें पड़ी हुई हैं मगर उनका निर्णय नहीं होता है और हकीकत में बड़े पैमाने पर कर्जा हासिल करने के लिए किसानों को घूस देनी पड़ती है। हालत यह है कि अगर किसी आदमी को 5000 रुपया लोन लेना हो तो कम से कम 400-500 रुपया उसे खर्च करना पड़ता है। यह लोन का इतना लम्बा प्रोसीज्योर है जिसमें किसानों का बहुत सारा पैसा सर्फ होता है। मैं पहली बात यह चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ असम, बिहार, वैस्ट बंगाल, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान और जो केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश हैं, उनमें ही इसे लागू न करके इसे पूरे देश भर में लागू किया जाय। वैसे बिल में कहा गया है कि अगर कोई राज्य सरकार इस निगम की स्थापना करना चाहती है तो केन्द्र से अनुमती लेकर कर सकती है। जाहिर है कि केन्द्र वगैरह रिजर्व बैंक की रजामन्दी लिये इस तरह के निगम की स्थापना की आज्ञा नहीं देगा जिसका कि मतलब यह हुआ कि सिर्फ उन्हीं प्रदेशों में यह निगम रहेगा बाकि प्रदेशों को कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के सुपुर्द कर दिया जायगा। जैसा कि हमारे भाई ने कहा कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां सिर्फ नाम के लिए होती हैं और जो लोग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों से कर्जा लेते हैं उनको भी प्राइवेट महाजन के पास कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का कर्जा अदा करने के लिए जाना पड़ता है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर विचार करें और यह कहीं अच्छा होता अगर इसे पूरे देश में लागू किया होता।

दूसरी बात इसमें कही गई है :

The proposed corporation will provide short and medium term credit for periods not exceeding 5 years.

पांच साल के लिए कर्जा देंगी। लेकिन अभी तक जो वर्तमान कानून है उसके अनुसार कर्जा 10 वर्ष के लिए मिलता है। इसके अन्दर यह जो पांच साल का प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है और बेचारे किसान की दो फसल मारी गई तो पांच साल के अन्दर वह कर्जा अदा नहीं कर पायेगा और परिणाम यह होगा कि कर्जे में उसके बाकी मवेशी आदि भी कुर्क हो जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जैसे दूसरे प्रदेशों में है और उत्तर प्रदेश में खासतौर पर है इसको 10 साल के लिए कर दिया जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस 5 वर्ष की अवधि को बढ़ा कर 10 वर्ष कर दिया जाय।

प्रथम वक्ता ने यह बात सुझाई है कि एक

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

करोड़ की पूंजी से यह निगम अपना काम शुरू करे जो कि मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत कम है। इतने बड़े देश में सिर्फ एक करोड़ आप किसानों को देंगे और दूसरी ओर 22-22 और 24-24 करोड़ रुपया आपने उन लोगों को दिया हुआ है और वह लोग सब रुपया खा गये, डा० धर्मतेजा उन में से एक हैं जिनका कि नाम इस सदन में अनेक बार आ चुका है मेरी समझ मे वह एकदम अपर्याप्त होगा और न्याय संगत नहीं होगा। एक तरफ आप उद्योगपतियों को इतना अधिक रुपया सुलभ करते हैं और किस तरह से वह रुपया खा जाते हैं वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है, अमींचन्द प्यारेलाल की कहानी इस सदन में आई श्री मोरारजी देसाई की भी कहानी इस सदन में आई और अभी भी वह पैसे की उद्योगपतियों द्वारा खिलाई बंद नहीं नहीं हुई है और वह अभी भी इस देश का पैसा नाजायज रूप से खाते हैं लेकिन जब दूसरी ओर किसानों को कर्ज देना होता है तो इतनी झंझट में आप उनकी जान डालते हैं कि कोई भी किसान इन निगमों से पैसा आसानी से नहीं ले सकता है। न आज उनको कोई पूछने वाला है। पूरे प्रदेश में आज किसान प्राइवेट महाजनों के हाथ में बन्धक है और एक रुपया, डेढ़ रुपया महाचार सूद उनको देना पड़ता है। कहीं कहीं तीन रुपया भी है। अगर सही मानों में आप किसानों के हमदर्द हैं तो मैं चाहता हूं कि आप बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को जो कर्जे देते हैं उसको घटा कर किसानों की ओर ध्यान दीजिये, वर्ना इस देश में एक अजीब स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जायेगी।

अभी यहां कहा गया है कि बोर्ड में जो प्रतिनिधि रखे जायेंगे वह ज्यादा तर सब के सब सरकार के नामिनेटेड होंगे या बैंकों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे अथवा दूसरी संस्थाओं के होंगे। साथ ही इस में कहा गया है कि उन का चुनाव होगा। आखिर यह चुनाव किस तरह होगा ? जिस तरह मुझ से पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, वह चुनाव क्या एक मजाक होगा। इसलिये उस में जन प्रतिनिधि रक्खे जायें तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा और तभी निगम आसानी से चलाया जा सकेगा।

इस बिल में बहुत सी ऐसी धारायें है जो ऐतराज के काबिल हैं। उन पर तो जब धारा-वार विचार होगा उस समय आऊंगा, लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सी धारायें ऐसी हैं जिन से कर्जा मिलने के बजाय किसानों को नुक्सान होने की सम्भावना है क्योंकि हमारे देश के नौकरशाहों का हाल यह है कि वह कभी भी कानून का विश्लेषण जनता के हित में नहीं करते। वह हमेशा यही कोशिश करते हैं कि कौन सा ऐसा उपाय करें जिस से उन को कम से कम कर्जा देना पड़े और ज्यादा से ज्यादा वसूल करने का मौका मिले। इसलिये पूरे के पूरे निगम को ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ में देने का मतलब होगा कि किसानों का उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि पहले तो इस बिल को पूरे देश पर लागू करें दूसरे इसकी अवधि पांच वर्ष के बजाय दस वर्ष रक्खें, तीसरे उद्योगपतियों को कर्जा देने की जो परम्परा है उसे बन्द करें और अधिक से अधिक फंड किसानों को दें ताकि देश में कृषि की उन्नति हो सके। किसानों के साथ सिर्फ मजाक करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मंत्री महोदय इन बातों पर ध्यान कर बिल को अच्छे रूप में लायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने जो राज्य कृषि ऋण निगम विधेयक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैं ही स्वागत नहीं करता हूं बल्कि सारा सदन इस का स्वागत करेगा क्यों कि यह विधेयक कृषकों के लाभ के लिये है। जब भी कृषकों के के लिये यहां कोई विधेयक आता है तो वह

मुनासिब मालूम होता है, लेकिन कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं किसी किसी तरह का भी विधेयक क्यों न आये उन्हें ऐसा मालम पड़ता है कि वह दोषपूर्ण है ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर प्रदेश को इस विधेयक से क्यों छोड़ दिया है यह मैं समझ नहीं पया हूं । राज्य कृषि ऋण निगम को स्थापित करने की जो योजना बनाई गई है शायद इसलिये उसमें से उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़ दिया गया हे कि मन्त्री महोदय समझते हैं कि वहां पर कोआपरेटिव बैंकों का काम बड़ा सन्तोषप्रद है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा नहीं है । उत्तर प्रदेश एक विशाल प्रदेश है और उन्होंने कहा है...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.— Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री विश्व नाथ पान्डेय : राज्य मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि कृषक खाद्य में आत्म-निर्भर हो और देश आत्म-निर्भर हो इसलिये वह बिधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है । लेकिन जो धन निर्धारित किया है 1 करोड़ से 5 करोड़ रु० तक वह बहुत अपर्याप्त है । उन्हें चाहिये कि वह और धन इस के लिये निर्धारित करें । यदि वह इसको सफल करना चाहते हैं तो उनको ऐसा करना चाहिये ।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने लोगों को ऋण दिलाने के लिये बहुत सी व्यवस्थायें की हैं कृषि के सम्बन्ध में, लेकिन उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हो पाया है । जैसे कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा और प्रान्तों में भी लैंड मारगेज बैंक से किसानों ने बहुत सा कर्जा लिया, लेकिन जिस काम के लिये उसको लिया उस काम को नहीं कर पाये । यह विधेयक जो लाया गया है वह बहुत सुन्दर हैं, उत्तम है और कृषकों के लिये लाभदायक है । यह खाद्य आत्म निर्भरता के लिये है, लेकिन यदि इसके ऋण का वितरण ठीक ढंग से नहीं होगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री विश्व नाथ पान्डेय : इस विधेयक में इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि कृषक लोग जो ऋण लें वह उसका सदुपयोग करें और जिस काम के लिये वह धन लेते हैं वह कार्य वह पूरा करें ।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो कर्जा उन को दिया जाये उस का सूद कम लिया जाये । 2 प्रतिशत या 3 प्रतिशत लिया जाय न कि 6 प्रतिशत या 7 प्रतिशत क्योंकि यदि सूद अधिक लिया जायेगा तो उन पर कर्जे का भार बढ़ जायेगा और वह लोग उसको दे नहीं पायेंगे । उसकी अदायगी की जो मियाद रक्खी गई है वह कम से कम 15 वर्ष की रक्खी जाये जिससे कि वह सहूलियत के साथ उसको दे सके ।

यदि यह व्यवस्थायें करने का प्रयत्न मंत्री जी करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति इस विधेयक का स्वागत करेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के समर्थन में.....

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The quorum bell is being rung...There is now quorum.

श्री डाजं फरनेंडीज : इस बिल पर बोलते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता.....

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय फिर कोरम नहीं रहा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am ringing the quorum bell. At least there must be some decorum while raising the question of quorum.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I have brought the Food Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री डाजं फरनेंडीज : क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन के इस बिल को सदन के सामने रखते हुए इसके जो एम्ज एण्ड आवजैक्ट्स हैं, उनमें अर्थ मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है :

> "The question of supply of edequate agricultural credit has assumed vital importance in the context of our aim to achieve self-sufficiency in food production as early as possible."

यह एक बहुत ही अच्छी कल्पना है जो सरकार ने अपने सामने रखी है । किसान की एक परेशानी आर्थिक परेशानी है । उसको दूर ही किया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि असल में किसान की परेशानी सिर्फ आर्थिक परेशानी ही नहीं है । उसकी जितनी परेशानियां हैं अगर उन तमाम परेशानियों को सरकार न सोचे और उनका समाधान करने की कोशिश न करे तो इस विधेयक का जो मकसद है, वह कभी पूरा नहीं होगा । उसको पूंजी देकर या पैसा देकर वह देश की पैदावार को बढ़ा पायेगा, अगर यह आशा सरकार रखती है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी यह आशा कभी पूरी नहीं हो सकती है ।

कई ऐसी चीजें हैं जो किसान को आज पैदावार बढ़ाने से और देश की अन्न की समस्या को हल करने से रोक रही हैं । आप जानते ही हैं पैसे के साथ-साथ, पूंजी के साथ-साथ किसान को बीज की आवश्यकता होती है । जो किसान इस सदन में बैठे हुए हैं वे इस पर मुझ से भी ज्यादा प्रकाश डाल सकते हैं । बीज के मामले में भी किसान उतना ही परेशान रहता है जितना परेशान वह पैसे के मामले में रहता है । बीज और पैसे के साथ-साथ पानी और खाद की भी उसको आवश्यकता पड़ती है और इनके उपलब्ध न होने के कारण भारत में अनाज की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के रास्ते में रुकावट पैदा होती है । किसान को परेशान रखने वाली ये भी दो समस्यायें हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि पिछले चार-पांच दिन में इस सदन में बाढ़ और सूखा के बारे में काफी बहस हुई है । वह बहस अधूरी रही है । बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण देश को जो आर्थिक नुक्सान होता है उसका भी कुछ अनुमान यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है । फिर जो किसान की हालत होती है, जो दयनीय स्थिति उसकी होती है, उस पर भी काफ़ी प्रकाश इस सदन में डाला गया था । मुझे अफसोस है कि जब कभी भी देश की अर्थ नीति से या देश के किसानों की आर्थिक परेशानियों से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर या उसकी बीज संबंधी परेशानियों पर या किसान से संबंधित सबसे ज्यादा महत्व रखने वाली बातों पर इस सदन में बहस होती है तब इस सदन में बहस को चलाने के लिए जितने माननीय सदस्यों की आवश्यकता होती है वे भी नहीं रहते हैं । सूखा के ऊपर बहस भी इसी तरीके से चली थी । तब भी मुश्किल से बीस पच्चीस सदस्य ही सदन में हाजिर थे । बाढ़ पर जब बहस हुई थी तब भी इतने ही सदस्य हाजिर थे । आज जब कि किसान से संबंध रखने वाले प्रश्नों के बारे में बहस चल रही है तब भी आप जानते ही हैं कि सात-आठ बार आपको कोरम की घंटी बजानी पड़ी है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : आपकी पार्टी के कितने लोग हैं ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : सरकार चलाने का काम आपका है। जिस दिन हमारे हाथ में सरकार चलाने का काम आ जायेगा उस दिन हमारी पार्टी के लोगों पर यह दायित्व आ जायेगा कि वह कोरम रखे। इस वक्त आपके हाथ में सरकार चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है और इस विधेयक को पेश करके इसको पास कराने की जिम्मेदारी है। आपका फर्ज है कि यहां पर कोरम आप रखें। यह मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। अपनी गलती को छिपाने के लिए दूसरों की तरफ हाथ बताने का काम नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं अपने दल की गलती को भी स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हूं। अगर हमारे दल के लोग भी इस महत्व के विधेयक पर बहस चलाने के वक्त गैर हाजिर हों तो वे भी बहुत बड़ी गलती करते हैं। इस बात को स्वीकार करने के लिए मैं तैयार हूं।

लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि इस किस्म की गलतियां इस सदन में न हों, इसकी सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी सरकारी पार्टी के लोग लें, क्योंकि हम तो सिर्फ १७ हैं, जबकि वे २८० या २९० हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : माननीय सदस्य जरा एक बार तो पीछे मुड़ कर देख लें।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : जब कोरम का प्रश्न उठाया जाता है, तो आगे और पीछे देख कर ही उठाया जाता है। इस मंत्री मंडल में ५४ लोग हैं। अगर पूरा मंत्रि-मंडल ही इस सदन में बैठ जाये, तो यहां पर कोरम हो जाये, लेकिन वह भी नहीं होता है।

मैं कह रहा था कि इस विधेयक को ला कर किसान की समस्या को हल करने और अन्न के संबंध में देश को स्वावलम्बी बनाने की बहुत बड़ी घोषणा इस विधेयक में करना बिल्कुल ही बेमतलब रहेगा, अगर यह सरकार किसानों को बीज, पानी और खाद वगैरह उपलब्ध करने के बारे में उचित कार्यवाही करने में असमर्थ रहती है।

किसानों की दूसरी बड़ी समस्या है दामों की जिसके बारे में यहां पर थोड़ी बहुत चर्चा हुई है। हमें बहुत अफसोस है कि इस देश में दामों को तय करने के तौर-तरीके हमेशा किसानों को लूटने के लिए बनाये जाते हैं। बम्बई में दाना बन्दर और दलाल स्ट्रीट में अनाज, गेहूं और किसान की दूसरी पैदावार के दाम तय किये जाते हैं। किसान को अपनी पैदावार के दाम तय करने का अधिकार कभी भी नहीं रहता है।

इस विधेयक में फूड कार्पोरेशन का जिक्र किया गया है, जो क्रेडिट कार्पोरेशन में हिस्सा लेने वाली है। इस फूड कार्पोरेशन ने कुछ समय पहले राजस्थान में अनाज खरीदा और उसमें फूड कार्पोरेशन के अफसरों और बाजारों के बड़े दादा लोगों ने लाखों नहीं करोड़ों रुपये कमाये। इस प्रश्न को राजस्थान विधान सभा में भी उठाया गया है और इस सदन में भी हम लोगों ने प्रश्नों के द्वारा इस मामले को पेश किया है, लेकिन अभी तक सरकार की ओर से कोई समाधानकारक उत्तर नहीं मिला है। अगर किसान को उचित दाम देने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है, अगर उसकी तमाम परेशानियों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता है, तो फिर सरकार को गलतफहमी में नहीं रहना चाहिए कि वह ऐसे विधेयक को ला कर इन प्रश्नों को हल कर सकेगी।

इस विधेयक के फ़िनांशल मेमोरेंडम में कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को अगले छः सात सालों में लगभग सात करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगानी पड़ेगी। अगर मैंने इस विधेयक को पढ़ने में कोई गलती नहीं की है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों में एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट कार्पोरेशन में तीस फ़ीसदी पूंजी और यूनियन टेरीटरीज में पचास फ़ीसदी पूंजी लगायेगी। और तीस फ़ीसदी पूंजी का मतलब होता है सात करोड़ रुपये।

इस विधेयक के द्वारा देश भर के लाखों नहीं करोड़ों किसानों को मदद देने के लिए

[श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज]

कार्पोरेशन्ज बनाई जायेंगी। किस बड़े मकसद को ले कर ?

> "The question of supply of adequate agricultural credit has assumed vital importance in the context of our aim to achieve self-sufficiency in food production as early as possible."

लेकिन इस बड़े काम के लिए आने वाले सात सालों में यह सरकार सिर्फ सात करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगायेगी। इस के अलावा रिजर्व बैंक, स्टेट बैंक, फूड कार्पोरेशन और अन्य फ़िनांशल कार्पोरेशन्ज सब मिला कर मुश्किल से 15,16 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी लगायेंगे। इस का अर्थ यह है कि अगले सात सालों में इस तथा-कथित स्टेट एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट कार्पोरेशन के जरिये बनाए हुए संगठनों के द्वारा किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा 25 करोड़ रुपये दिये जायेंगे।

कल या परसों वित्त मंत्री ने इस सदन में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि इस समय 632 करोड़ रुपये के इनकम टैक्स के एरियर्ज वसूल किये जाने हैं। लेकिन एक बहुत बड़े मकसद को सामने रख कर हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों किसानों को अगले सात सालों में कितना रुपया दिया जायेगा ?—कुल 25 करोड़ रुपया। कुछ तो शर्म करनी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि उसे इस तरह का विधेयक ला कर इसे हंसी-मजाक का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहिये। एक बहुत बड़ी बीमारी के लिए एक-आध गोली दे देना, ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों के बारे में इस प्रकार के नजरिये को सरकार को छोड़ देना चाहिए।

इस विधेयक में मैंने देखा है कि जो को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर असमर्थ रहा है, उस में जो क्रेडिट कार्पोरेशन बनाए जावेंगे, उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का पूरा नियंत्रण, कंट्रोल, रहेगा। उन में सूबे के लोग रहेंगे, दूसरे डायरेक्टर रहेंगे, लेकिन सब से ज्यादा कंट्रोल केन्द्रीय सरकार का रहेगा। अगर सरकार को-आपरेटिव सेक्टर को अपना एक हिस्सा बनाने के लिए इस क्रेडिट कारपोरेशन की कल्पना कर रही है, तो उसे इसे विचार को त्याग देना चाहिए और उसे किसान की तमाम समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए एक योजना बना कर सदन के सामने आना चाहिए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिपुटी स्पीकर साहब, जो बिल हाउस के सामने है, वह ट्रेजरी बैंचिज की तरफ़ से किसान को दी गई एक बड़ी नेमत है और इस के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की तारीफ़ करता हूं। आज किसान को सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है पानी और बिजली की पानी और बिजली जैसे जान है जमीन की पैदावार की और उन के लिए किसान को पैसे की जरूरत होती है। अगर हुकूमत उस पैसे का बन्दोबस्त कर दे, तो हिन्दुस्तान का किसान ज्यादा पैदावार कर के सारी दुनिया की मार्केट्स को फ्लड कर सकता है। यहां का किसान मेहनती, काम करने वाला, दिन-रात मरने वाला और देश के लिए लड़ने वाला है। अगर उसको मौका दिया जाये, तो वह यहां पर इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान को भी अमरीका की तरह अपना अनाज समुन्दर में फैंकना पड़े।

अगर इस बिल में यह इन्तजाम कर दिया जाये, तो बहुत अच्छा हो, कि किसान की सारी पैदावार को यह क्रेडिट कार्पोरेशन ले लिया करे, उस के तहत गांव-गांव में कनज्यूमर स्टोर बनाये जायें और वह सरकार की दुकानदारी हो। किसान अपना अनाज, कपास, गन्ना वगैरह सब पैदावार क्रेडिट कार्पोरेशन के हवाले कर दे, जैसे कि वह मंडी में बनिये के हवाले करता है। सरकार किसान को पास-बुक दे दे। अगर किसान को लोहे, फ़र्टीलाइजर, चीनी, किसी एग्रीकल्चरल इम्प्लीमेंट या कर्ज की जरूरत हो, तो वह पास-बुक दिखा कर सरकार

से हासिल कर ले। यह अगर आप काम कर देंगे तो यह सबसे बड़ा इन्सेंटिव होगा। बहुत से दुनिया के देशों में यह है, अमरीका में है, आस्ट्रेलिया में है, लैटिन अमेरिका के हर एक देश में है जहां अभी हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर गई थी। यह 15 लाख लोगों की बात करते हैं, मुझे धक्का लगता है।

एक कृषि प्रधान देश में जिसके 45 करोड़ कृषक मालिक हैं, उनके ऊपर यह 15 लाख को डिक्टेटर बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं कहता हूं सही मानों में इस देश में किसानों का राज होना चाहिए और मैं तो कहूँगा किसान की डिक्टेटरशिप होनी चाहिए। वह जभी होगा जबकि आप सही माने में किसान को न सिर्फ बातों से संतोष देंगे बल्कि किसान के जिस्म में थोड़ा तहूत खून डालेंगे। वह खून कैसे पड़ेगा ? किसान सब कुछ करना चाहता है। देश के हित में वह अपनी जान देने को तैयार है। खुद भूखा मरेगा लेकिन गरीब को अनाज देगा। इसका सबूत यह है कि जो वह पैदा करता है, जितनी उसकी कास्ट होती है, उसका आधा भी उसको नहीं मिलता है। और जो चीज वह लेता है, चाहे लोहा हो, सीमेन्ट हो या दूसरी कोई चीज हो तो उसकी तिगुनी कीमत उसको देनी पड़ती है। यह एक सही बात है। सही मानों में अगर कोई देशभक्त है, कोई कुर्बानी करता है देश के लिये तो वह किसान है। और फिर ये चिल्लाते है कि हाय, मर गए, कपड़ा नहीं है, हाय पेट के लिए रोजी नहीं है। वह आज नहीं हजारों साल से देश का पेट भरता रहा है। न सिर्फ एक इनसान का बल्कि नाई, धोबी, लोहार, सोनार आदि सारी की सारी बिरादरियों का वह पेट भरता है और इसमें वह फक्र महसूस करता है। इतना ही नहीं, न जाने कितने ही दरिन्दे, परिन्दे जोकि कुदरत ने पैदा किए हैं, उनको भी वह खाना देता है। इसीलिए उसको अन्नदाता कहते हैं। वह वास्तव में देश का अन्नदाता है। मैं गवर्नमेंट को शाबाशी देता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट जो कहती है, कम से कम उसकी शुरुआत तो उसने की। यह जो एक कदम इन्होंने उठाया, इसके लिए मैं शाबाशी देता हूं।

दूसरी बात वह यह नोट फरमायें, यह न करें कि पांच साल बाद उसका बैल नीलाम करें, उसकी भैंस कुड़क करें, उसकी जायदाद को कुड़क करें। पांच साल बहुत थोड़े हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन को जो कर्जा देते हैं, उसकी कोई मियाद है ? इसका जो कर्जा है, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी बीस-बीस परसेंट इन्टरेस्ट लेती है। यह कारपोरेशन जो आप बनाने जा रहे हैं, इसका दूसरा रुख है। मैं शाबाशी देता हूं आपको इसके लिये लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्रियल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन है उसकी बेसिस पर यह कारपोरेशन भी कायम होना चाहिये। जो रेट आप इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट से लेते है, वही रेट आप किसान से भी लें। इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट से आप 3 परसेन्ट इन्टरेस्ट लेते हैं लेकिन किसान से बीस परसेन्ट लेंगे...

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): नहीं नहीं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : नहीं नहीं कैसे ? मैं नहीं मानता। यह फैक्ट है। यही नहीं, पांच साल नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं तो कहूँगा कि आप इन्सेंडिव दें। आये साल या छठे महीने जैसे उससे सरकारी मालगुजारी लेते हैं वैसे उससे अपनी किस्त भी ले लीजिए। अगर कभी कोई नेचुरल कैलेमिटी आती है, बाढ़ आती है या सूखा पड़ता है तो आप उसको और इंसेंटिव दें। एक साल नहीं दे सकता, दो साल नहीं दे सकता तो उसका बैल नीलाम न करें, उसको एक साल की मोहलत दें। वह देगा। ये लोग जो शहर में रहने वाले हैं, ये चालाक हैं। ये अंगूठा लगाकर भी नहीं देते हैं लेकिन किसान तो देगा। गवर्नमेंट का रुपया मारेगा नहीं। जान चली जायेगी लेकिन वह देगा। मैं कहता हूं कि एज एरियस आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू आप करिये लेकिन उसकी जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। वह अपनी

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

जान दे देगा लेकिन अपने दरवाजे पर ढोल नहीं पिटवाएगा । अपनी बेइज्जती नहीं करवाएगा । किसान समझता है कि उसकी जमीन नीलाम हो जायेगी, उसकी जायदाद कुड़क हो जायेगी, फिर वह समाज में कहां रहेगा । इसलिये कुड़क करने की नौबत नहीं आयेगी । लेकिन खुदा के लिये उसके उपर रहम करो । पांच साल की जगह 15 साल, जैसा मेरे दोस्त ने बताया, कर दें और मामूली किस्त कर दें, सस्ते दर पर दें । मैं तो कहता हूँ मेरे भाई ने 15 साल कम कहा है, आप तीस साल उसको करें । यह बिल्कुल सही बात है । हर छठे महीने वह गवर्नमेंट को देता है, सरचार्ज भी देता है, लैंड रेवेन्यू भी देता है, दुनिया भर के सेस देता है तो यह भी कारपोरेशन का एक तरह का सेस है, किसान बड़ी खुशी से इसे भी देगा, सरकार की जय बोलेगा और सरकार को भगवान समझेगा । मैं कहता हूँ किसान का सब कुछ है, यह देश किसान का है लेकिन आप उसको इन्सेंटिव नहीं दे रहे हैं । आप भगवान की पूजा करते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ आप आंखें खोल कर देखें, किसान ही इस देश का भगवान है । यह बात तो इकबाल कहा करते थे । इकबाल ने कहा है :

खुदा के बन्दे हजारो देखें ।
फिरते बनों में हैं मारे-मारे ॥

मैं उस खुदा का बन्दा हूँगा कि जिसको खुदा के बन्दों से प्यार होगा । यह खुदा के बन्दे जो किसान हैं, उनका जो बन्दा होगा वह सबसे बड़ा भक्त होगा भगवान का । और इसलिये किसान को भगवान मानते हैं । और जहां बाबू जगजीवन राम जैसे, चव्हाण साहब जैसे, डा० राम सुभग सिंह जैसे सौ फीसदी किसान बैठे हों, वहां किसान के खिलाफ कोई बात आ जाये, यह हो नही सकता ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतनी लिबरटी दी और इन भाइयों का भी मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने कोरम का सवाल नहीं उठाया ।

दूसरी बात मैं जो कहना चाहता हूँ वह बात अभी तक किसी भाई ने नहीं कही है । आप पैसा कमाने की बात कर रहे हैं क्योंकि यह भी एक तरह की दुकानदारी है । आपकी इसमें एक बनिए की हैसियत, या एक मनीलेंडर की हैसियत है, इससे ज्यादा नहीं है तो आप इसमें एक ऐसा प्राविजन करें जिससे बजाए इसके कि क्राप इन्श्योरेन्स के लिये आपको दूसरा कारपोरेशन बनाना पड़े, इसी के अन्दर आप उसकी भी व्यवस्था कर दें । मैं बाबू जी की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी कारपोरेशन के मातहत आप इस बिजनैस को भी चलायें । किसान से करोड़ों रुपये की किस्तें आप आये दिन लिया करते हैं । तो आप उससे उसकी क्राप की इन्श्योरेंस पर भी इसी के मातहत किस्त लें । सौ में से एक केस आयेगा जिसमें आपको पैसा देना पड़ेगा बाकी आपका बिजनेस चलेगा और जगह-जगह किसान लूट से बच जायेगा ।

एक बात बड़े पते की कही, मेरे दोस्त यहां हैं नहीं, आप इस दूकान को छोटी दूकान न बनायें, इसको आप सुपर बाजार बनायें । सारे देश का एक एग्रीकल्चरल फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन बनायें । छोटी-छोटी जैसे पहले इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियां होती थीं, कई एक अब भी चल रही हैं, उस तरह की न बनायें । जैसे एल० आई० सी० है देश की एक, उसी बेसिस पर एक कारपोरेशन बनाइये और इसको अलग-अलग न रखिए । बाबू जी के साथ इसको जोड़ दें और फूड कारपोरेशन के साथ इसको लेकर चलें । ...व्यवधान...

असल में टाइम तो मेरा पहले था, आपने मुझे टाइम दिया नहीं । मेरा यह सब्जेक्ट है और मैं दिल लगाकर इस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ । आज टाइम हो गया है तो मुझे फिर

टाइम दें। मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, कल फिर बोल लूंगा। मेरे जो जजबात है वह कहने दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken more than 10 minutes. Please conclude in a minute.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : मेरी पार्टी के टाइम में से काट लीजिए। क्या हो जायेगा ? उधर से फुजूल की बातें कितनी-कितनी देर तक सुनते रहते हैं और यह किसान की बात, किसान के मुंह से नही सुनना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; you may continue tomorrow.

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BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 29, 1968/ Agrahayana 8, 1890 (Saka)

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